FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran

At a rally marking the seventh anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani disclosed details of an alleged visit to Iran by Robert McFarlane and several other special security advisers to President Reagan, claiming that the Americans arrived in a cargo plane and asked permission to deliver a message from Reagan to Iranian leaders. According to Hashemi-Rafsanjani, whose remarks were broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian leaders refused to meet the uninvited visitors, who were deported after being detained in a hotel for 5 days. The Americans had travelled to Iran on Irish passports, arriving at Mehrabad Airport in a plane carrying military spare parts for Iran's "complex needs," he said, but Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni ruled that Iranian leaders should not talk to them and should not receive their message. Iran also declined to accept gifts offered by the Americans, including handguns and a Bible signed by Reagan. The visitors "begged" and "pleaded" to be officially received, and then became "angry" at Iran's refusal, he maintained. As for the proof of his claims, the Majlis speaker said the Iranians photographed the visitors' passports and photocopied the Bible signed by Reagan. Iran is not yet completely certain that the "self-styled Mr McFarlane" was genuine, he said, but the photograph is "similar" to the face of McFarlane.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani viewed the affair as an illustration that the United States can be humbled, asserting that Syria should know from this that crossing swords with the United States is "not all that difficult" and that the latter is not the "frightening giant" it portrays itself to be. On the object of the alleged McFarlane visit, the Majlis speaker said the Americans' immediate aim was to secure Iranian mediation in Lebanon, though their distant goal was to create amicable relations with Iran. Despite the refusal to receive McFarlane, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that if the United States wants Iran to intercede on its behalf in Lebanon, "we have left the door open," though he stressed that Iranian action on the hostages is conditional on the United States proving that it is not engaging in "senseless hostility" against Iran. The United States and France would have to prove that they are not engaging in "treason" against Iran and that they are not holding Iranian assets. In return, Iran would ask its Lebanese friends to release the hostages. However, Iran's friends in Lebanon "do not owe us anything" and "have not pledged themselves to follow our orders," he pointed out.

Following the Majlis speaker's remarks, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stressed that there is "no possibility at all of holding talks with the United States" outside the framework of the existing negotiations at The Hague, Tehran radio reported. Musavi also said the United States denied Iran's disclosure about the McFarlane mission because "such news could create disgrace inside America."

Meanwhile, IRNA stated that the 4 November rally was attended by "tens of thousands" of Muslim youths, who issued a resolution reaffirming their allegiance to Khomeyni and to Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. The resolution criticized Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for supporting the Iraqi regime and called on Iranian and non-Iranian Muslim students to "storm" Saudi and Kuwaiti Embassies.

Jordan

Jordan rejected a U.S. offer of $3 billion a year in aid in exchange for entering into peace negotiations with Israel, QNA reported citing "informed Jordanian sources."

Signals from U.S. officials that "large-scale multilateral aggression" against Syria is in preparation must be taken seriously, *Al-Dustur warned in an editorial, noting that disunity tempts* enemies of the Arab nation to "sharpen their knives."

In another development, the Soviet ambassador told a news conference in Amman that the USSR is coordinating with Jordan over proposals for a preparatory committee for an international conference, *Al-Ra'y* reported. He spoke of "almost absolute agreement" between Jordan and the USSR on the role of such a committee.

Lebanon

The Burj al-Barajinah area of Beirut was the scene of "violent fighting" between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, which cited an AFP report that 19 were killed and 83 wounded.

GCC Summit

The GCC leaders discussed economic issues including ways to stimulate trade, QNA reported. Meanwhile, according to WAKH, the foreign ministers met to discuss the final communique and the oil ministers considered ways to coordinate action as well as the Saudi call for a meeting of the OPEC price committee.

Tunisia

The government-sponsored National Unity bloc won all 125 seats in the House of Representatives, the interior minister announced in remarks broadcast by Tunis radio. He noted that some 82 percent of the eligible voters participated in the elections.

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Qaddumi Urges Palestinian Mayors To Resign

JN041558 Kuwait KUWAIT TIMES in English 2 Nov 86 p 1

[By Tawfiq al-Basha]

[Excerpt] The head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Faruq Qaddumi, has asked the Palestinian mayors in the occupied area to relinquish their positions immediately to foil the American-Israeli plan which aims at imposing a civil administration which may suit the Israeli occupation designs.

In a telephone interview with *Kuwait Times*, Qaddumi said the appointment of Palestinian mayors by the Israeli authorities aimed at creating confusion and differences in the Palestinian ranks. He was absolutely hopeful that the financial aid offered by the U.S. or any other parties will not persuade the Palestinian people to accept the Israeli occupation. He was convinced that nothing short of ending the Israeli occupation could improve the lot of the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi asserted that the Palestinian people were determined to end the Israeli occupation in their homeland. He said the present as well as the coming Palestinian generations will remain committed to liberating themselves through armed struggle.

Qaddumi said the United Nations will devote a special session to discuss the Palestine question on Nov. 29 which coincides with the International Solidarity Day with the Palestinian People. He said he will leave for New York to attend this session. [passage omitted]

PNSF Official Denounces U.S. 'Threats' to Syria

JN042029 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Farhan Abu al-Hayja', Palestine National Salvation Front Command [PNSF] member and official spokesman for the Al-Sa'iqah Forces, has denounced the threats the Washington rulers level from time to time against Syria. He stressed that Syria is not alone in the battle and that these impudent provocations will not harm Syria, which confronts all defeatist and capitulatory schemes and which heroically defends just Arab causes, chief of which is the Palestinian cause. He added that friendly world countries, particularly the USSR, support Syria.

'Arafat Chairs Military Council Meeting

JN041749 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, chaired a meeting of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian revolution in Baghdad yesterday. During the meeting, talks dealt with a number of military and organizational topics regarding the Palestinian Revolution Forces stationed in a number of Arab countries.

Those at the council discussed in detail Israel's continuous air and sea aggression against our camps in Lebanon. They also reviewed the savage aggression being waged by the Amal Movement gangs and one of the Arab intelligence groups in the Lebanese arena against our kinfolk and camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut, particularly against the Al-Rashidiyah and Al-Burj al-Shamali camps. The participants analyzed the dimensions of this plot, which aims to expel our Palestinian people within the framework of the sectarian partitioning scheme being implemented in Lebanon. Some Arab parties are involved in this scheme, and its price is being paid by the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The council also talked about the repercussions of this dangerous plot on our Arab nation.

The military council also reviewed the situation in the occupied homeland, the systematic state terrorism there, and the Zionist occupiers' repressive and arbitrary measures against the Palestinian people. It dwelled upon the dangerous and tragic situation of our imprisoned heroes inside the Zionist jails who are being exposed to repression, terrorism, and oppression. After discussing the situation in the occupied homeland, the council concentrated on a number of other issues, made a number of appropriate decisions and measures, and formed a number of committees to follow up their implementation.

Amal, SLA Attack on Al-Rashidiyah Camp 'Foiled'

JN041754 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] A responsible Palestinian military source has stated that units from the militias of what is called the South Lebanese Army [SLA], the agent of the Zionist enemy, have taken part in the attacks by the Amal Movement gangs against the Al-Rashidiyah Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon. In a statement distributed yesterday, the source said the heroes defending Al-Rashidiyah camp have foiled several attempts by the Amal Movement gangs to approach the camp with the assistance of the agent militias. The statement also said the Amal forces have imposed a siege on the Al-Buss, Al-Burj al-Shamali, and Al-Qasimiyah camps, which are near the Al-Rashidiyah camp. They also detained a number of Palestinians and Lebanese sympathetic to the PLO.

GCC Foreign Ministers Discuss Economic Issues

JN041415 Doha QNA in Arabic 1313 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (QNA) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE foreign minister and chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council, announced that the GCC foreign ministers will meet at 1800 today to discuss and finalize the final communique of the GCC summit conference. They will also discuss a number of Gulf and Arab issues, said the UAE foreign minister.

Rashid 'Abdallah said that at the third session today the GCC leaders discussed economic issues, creating opportunities for GCC citizens to engage in commerce, and supporting them by giving them loans from investment institutions. In a statement at the conclusion of the third session, Rashid 'Abdallah said the GCC leaders also discussed the budget of the GCC Secretariat General. It was learned that the budget amounts to approximately 85 million Saudi riyals.

Rashid 'Abdallah noted that the GCC leaders will hold their final session tomorrow, Wednesday.

'Abdallah Holds Conference

JN042121 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2005 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE foreign minister and chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council, said the GCC leaders concentrated during their meetings today on economic agreements. At a news conference here this evening, 'Abdallah said the final session of the GCC summit conference will be held tomorrow. He added that what will be achieved within the GCC will be within the framework of united Arab interests and one pan-Arab security.

'Abdallah touched on the meeting held by the GCC oil ministers today. He said: The oil ministers held consultations on various oil issues concerning the GCC states. He added the GCC oil ministers have not made any decisions during this meeting. They left the matter for the OPEC Pricing Committee, he added. 'Abdallah expected the OPEC Pricing Committee to hold a meeting within the next 2 days. He expressed hope that the GCC states would reach a strategy [words indistinct] the oil-producing countries and the consumer states.

Rashid 'Abdallah said: The initiatives on oil issues are made within OPEC. The GCC states cannot make decisions in this respect alone. He expressed hope that if decisions are made they will be in the interest of the oil producing countries so that the price of a barrel of oil would reach $17-18.

On the issue of unifying passports in the GCC states, 'Abdallah said: This issue was discussed. We hope we will soon reach a situation in which the sons of the Gulf will travel between GCC states without a passport or with an identity card, as is the case in [word indistinct] states. He added that the GCC states are doing their utmost so their people could move freely and have the privileges of the people of any GCC state. [passage indistinct]

'Abdallah added that during the GCC summit, the leaders endorsed a media ethics charter and other cultural issues on the agenda.

'Abdallah said the GCC countries are very concerned about implementing all articles included in the unified economic agreement among the GCC states. He said: This is a big objective, and everything looks good. On the possibility of establishing a united Gulf stock exchange, he said: So far, we have no plans to establish such a stock exchange. He said currency is one of the issues of the economic agreement, noting that the issue of currency is important and complicated and that it will be discussed by the heads of financial institutions and stock exchanges in the GCC states.

KUWAIT

KUNA: Report of Detainees' Release Denied

LD050916 Kuwait KUNA in English 0811 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 5 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah has denied in a press statement published here Wednesday that his country will release detainees convicted for perpetrating explosions crimes in Kuwait in December, 1983.

Kuwait emphatically denied such baseless news, he told *"Al-Ittihad"* newspaper, adding that the convicts were tried in accordance with Kuwaiti law in a just trial.

Verdicts were passed, he said, and added Kuwait will not bargain over release of these convicts in return for the setting free of American hostages in Beirut.

"Nobody has the right to interfere in our internal affairs and in our decisions against those who violate Kuwait's security and stability," Shaykh Sabah emphasized.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Receives Soviet Envoy in Aden

EA042208 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received Comrade Albert Ivanovich Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Aden, in his office this morning. During the meeting, a number of issues were discussed concerning bilateral cooperation and the means for further developing and reinforcing them, as well as issues of common interest.

Brother al-'Attas expressed his pleasure with the continuous development of strategic relations between the two friendly countries and peoples, strategic relations that serve the joint goals our two parties and peoples are struggling for. Brother al-'Attas praised the selfless internationalist support in various areas,

provided by the friendly USSR, which is the loyal ally of our party and people.

On his part, the comrade ambassador expressed his appreciation over the developments in various sectors in Democratic Yemen and stressed the determination of the USSR to provide continuous support for Democratic Yemen and the YSP.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Sultan Discusses Military Industry

PM041655 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 30 Oct 86 p 1

[Report on interview with Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, by Sami al-Muhanna and 'Abdallah al-Ghamidi in Al-Kharj; date not given]

[Text] Al-Kharj — Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, confirmed that the creation of the General Establishment for Military Industries in Al-Kharj is a sound and positive step, not a propaganda and publicity ploy.

The prince said: This establishment provides our Armed Forces with at least 60 percent of their requirements.

The prince also said: "Studies are being carried out to establish an industrial technical college for our Armed Forces."

'UKAZ asked about the extent of the contribution of the General Establishment for Military Industries, which he inspected yesterday, to providing our Armed Forces with their needs in terms of these industries, and about the position of such an establishment in the light of the military cooperation among the GCC countries and its capacity to meet these countries' requirements. The prince confirmed that the General Establishment for Military Industries, with its production of arms and ammunition, is capable of providing our Armed Forces with at least 60 percent of their needs, especially ammunition and small arms.

The prince also confirmed that the defense ministries of all the Gulf states are carrying out studies, and meetings have been and will be held until a joint industry is accomplished. The prince added that the military plants in Saudi Arabia may be the base, because they have been developing for 37 years and it has development plans for military industries. This is not to belittle the value of what is available to our brothers in the Gulf states, but I think we have the technical manpower, in the shape of about 4,000 technicians at least, to make a good base for the GCC states' military industries.

With regard to the possibility of considering the Secondary Industrial Institute, from which the first class will graduate next year, as the nucleus for establishing a military industrial college, the prince told *'UKAZ* the Armed Forces General Staff is studying the question of establishing an industrial technical college. We hope this will be done in the near future, God willing. In reply to a question from *'UKAZ* about whether there are more incentives to attract Saudi youth to work in the Armed Forces, Prince Sultan said: I think young Saudi men are induced to join the Armed Forces not by financial incentives but by national motives, and there are many advantages for Saudi youth in all the military sectors.

Asked about the results of the second meeting of the establishment's board of directors, held and chaired by the prince yesterday afternoon, he said the board viewed the good results, and, praise be to God, we started to agree on drawing up the development plans for the next 5-year plan for the plants.

Asked about the contribution of the military industrial sector to developing the country's industry in general, the prince referred to the simultaneous existence of industries, indicating we have industries in the areas of Al-jubayl and and Yanbu'.There are other industrial areas in Riyadh and the eastern province, each with its own field, and so the establishment's board of directors includes among its members the ministers of industry and electricity and finance, as well as the president of the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Science and Technology City, in addition to members from the private sector, all for the purpose of uniting the industrial family in the country as well as developing and improving it together with public and private sectors.

Asked whether this industry is to develop with the participation of the other Arab countries, the prince said: In fact we welcome the participation of other Arab countries, we do not discriminate against this, but we will begin first of all with the GCC states until the industry grows; then the doors will be opened to our brothers in the Arab countries.

The prince yesterday sponsored the graduation ceremony at the industrial training center of the General Establishment for Military Industries for the second group of 10 students. He kindly distributed prizes and certificates to outstanding students and graduates. The prince then delivered a speech on behalf of King Fahd and the crown prince hailing all the staff for their efforts in developing the establishment and confirming that its creation was not a propaganda or publicity ploy but a sound and positive step. The prince then inaugurated one of the most modern military plants and inspected various sections and workshops of the Establishment for Military Industries, where he reviewed working procedures, expressing his admiration and appreciation of this great indicator of the Saudi nation's capabilities.

Fifty One Students Held on Charges in Asyut

NC041601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Asyut, 4 Nov (MENA) — Calm prevails in Asyut University as classes in all the university's colleges have resumed following the events at the Al-Jam'iyah al-Shar'iyah Mosque in Asyut city last Friday [31 October]. The general prosecutor in Asyut issued a decision today remanding nine more students to indefinite custody. This brings to 51 the total number of students being held indefinitely on charges of gathering and resisting the authorities. The prosecutor is still investigating these events.

U.S. Base Request Highlights 'Disgraceful' Ties

PM041135 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 28 Oct 86 p 12

[Dr Mahjub 'Umar article: "Blackmail and the Military Bases"]

[Text] People, all people inside and outside Egypt, are satisfied when they hear President Mubarak declaring that he will not submit to blackmail and will not agree to the establishment of military bases on Egyptian soil.

When the president repeats these statements, he does not aim just to reassure the Egyptian people, the entire Arab nation, and the peoples of the Nonaligned Movement that Egypt will continue, despite everything, to merit their good opinion of its leadership, to reject alignment, and to distance itself and its nation from the arena of destructive international conflict; he is undoubtedly also sending open messages to those concerned over this matter.

Of course, it is not now the Soviet Union that is asking to set up military bases in Egypt, nor is it West European countries, so we refer to the United States.

Although the newspapers have reported nothing about a direct American request for military bases on Egyptian soil, an observer of the American and the Western press in general would sense and could also read about urgent negotiations between Egypt and the United States on debts, interest payments, and rescheduling; in addition to a flow of articles that describe the situation in Egypt as if it were about to collapse or explode and that seek to agitate the authorities in Egypt against opposition forces on all fronts, especially Islamic trends.

People outside Egypt would imagine, because of the amount they read about it, that its leadership has no option but to accept the American requests.

The American requests, directly declared, relate to economic situations: They insist on liquidation of the public sector, the abolition of subsidies, the strengthening of the private sector's role, and submission to the World Bank's terms. These requests could make the president talk about blackmail, because they make agreement to reschedule the debts and reduce the interest on them conditional on acceptance of those terms.

It seems that there are other unstated conditions that can be deduced from statements by Zionist pressure groups and other groups that frankly proclaim the necessity of exacting a price from Egypt before easing its debts. Among these statements are continual discussions and queries about the difference between "ally" and "friend." In their opinion, an ally must allow coordination in all fields — economic, political, and military. The economic coordination required is clear in their economic conditions. Political coordination is indicated in their press commentaries and official statements about Egypt's stands in the Nonaligned Movement, its UN voting, its stands in the OAU, and Egyptian reactions to international, regional, and local events.

The Americans request from Egypt a stand like that of Israel in the United Nations regarding important issues such as international detente, racism, and the stand toward South Africa. If the Egyptian leadership adopts stands based on Egypt's national interests and its regional and local role, procedures for approving aid and food consignments are immediately delayed, even without any links being declared between the two. Regarding the field of military coordination, the Americans are of course displeased with the diversification of arms sources for the Egyptian Army, with the manufacturing of weapons and ammunition, and with the development of independent strategies for the Army. In addition, they request a cooperation similar to Israel's cooperation with them, bringing Egypt into the strategic alliance and making it a military base to which some tasks are allocated within the scope of general American strategy. The Americans reveal, notably through newspapers criticizing the Egyptian leadership from abroad, that they are asking to set up military bases — precisely two large bases, one in the eastern desert and the other in the western desert similar to the Negev desert bases in southern Palestine that the Americans built for Israel on the pretext of compensating it for the Sinai bases.

This is what alliance means to the Americans, and this is the difference between it and the friendship to which the Egyptian leadership declares its adherence. There is nothing surprising about the American stand. When the U.S.-Egyptian special relationship began the way it did more than 10 years ago — since then America has drowned Egypt in debt and introduced the factors of social Westernization, fragmentation, and weakness; has carried out joint maneuvers with Egypt; and has also once used one of its bases to attack Iran — it was actually to be expected that the United States would ask openly and also in accordance with written agreements to set up military bases.

Despite all these restrictions, the Egyptian leadership is still even now declaring its rejection of blackmail and its refusal to permit military bases. No two Egyptians would differ on supporting this stand, but those who are sincere are asking what can be done to strengthen this position and keep it from being abandoned.

The American Administration would not have requested military bases if it did not estimate that the Egyptian leadership was in no position to refuse. In fact, it did not ask to set up military bases until it had succeeded in establishing psychological, social, and political bases for itself in Egypt. It is confident that such an impudent request will not be received with anger and rejection, as used to happen in the good old days. It is essential, then, to

reconsider the road that led Egypt to this situation; it is essential to deal with the case of accumulated debts not by continuing to submit to humiliating economic and political terms but by choosing an independent road, even if it is a difficult one, and by specifying Egypt's terms for the settlement of the debts, not the terms set by creditors who have received a lot more than they paid.

It is essential to reconsider the idea of the special relationship with the United States — a relationship that has developed to the point at which the American Administration thinks that it can request military bases. The American role in the Camp David agreements ended in separate peace, and the American leadership has taken no action at all against the increasing Israeli expansion — not even against Israel's breach of the contents of those agreements. Why does Egypt continue to adhere to this special relationship? Why, indeed, does it continue to adhere to agreements that are not being implemented in the most important aspect, the Palestinian aspect, which is the essence of the question, as affirmed by all?

If what we ask is difficult for the Egyptian leadership at present and if it is said that measures and time are needed for all this, then can we not make a start? Is it so difficult to start with openness — such openness as declaring the name of the country that is asking to set up military bases on Egypt's soil — so the people know that the price of U.S. "friendship" is the loss of sovereignty and will then drop this disgraceful relationship and its consequences?

People, be aware that the United States and Israel are enemies of Egypt, and all of you be ready for a confrontation that rejects blackmail, that rejects the establishment of military bases, and that maintains freedom and independence.

Opposition to International Conference Examined

NC041854 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "The European Role Is Required for Achieving Peace in the Middle East"]

[Text] Fate seems to have allied itself with those regional and international forces hostile to the people of Palestine. What else would explain this campaign, which seems to be drawn geometrically to thwart any move to boost the Middle East peace process and in which every party is playing its designated role with timing suited to distracting attention from the concept of achieving a just peace and finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue? To explicitly affirm the correctness of this view we say: Since the outset of Egyptian-European-Palestinian coordination to revive the peace process, which led to the signing of the Amman accord in February 1985 — in which the concept of convening an international conference for peace attended by all the concerned parties in addition to the superpowers was crystallized — the Arab side has proposed the principle of peace in exchange for land. Intensified Egyptian diplomatic efforts were crowned by Israeli approval of convening an international conference at the Alexandria summit between President Husni Mubarak and former Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and by Israel's agreement on the need to discuss the Palestinian issue in all its aspects. All this was welcomed by the entire world. After the achievement of this important step on the road to peace, we find an adverse and parallel trend on the other side to negate this constructive Arab effort. From the beginning obstacles were placed before the concept of convening the international conference. All the efforts made during 1985 were lost amid the problem of Palestinian representation. Some capitals refused to receive the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. This was followed by a wave of terrorism, and some people tried to link this criminal phenomenon to the Arabs and the Palestinians. Thus, the concept of the international conference was wiped out by Europe's concern over terrorism.

When the Alexandria summit took place Egypt again stressed to the world the need for an international conference, and the world became optimistic that the conference would soon be held. However, the current diplomatic battle being waged by Britain and its allies, with the support of Washington, against the Syrian regime is drawing the attention of the entire European arena. This new European focus was accompanied by a dangerous escalation of the ill-fated Gulf war and the start of an eradication campaign against the Palestinians in Lebanon at the hands of the Shi'ite Amal Movement and its allies, who are working for Damascus rulers. This was followed by new Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's statements affirming the settlement expansion plan in the occupied Arab territories. Given his statement yesterday to the French *Le Figaro*, in which he said that the concept of the international conference will not achieve peace in the region, we may say that there is mutual interest among some Arab, Israeli, and international parties in burying the concept of an international conference. In the face of this immense challenge to the peace efforts, the Egyptian stand remains firm and principled. This was confirmed by President Mubarak yesterday in his meeting with a joint delegation of international figures during a seminar on the Suez Canal nationalization anniversary. The president noted the need for Europe to initiate a strong move that would boost the peace process. He affirmed that peace will serve the Arab interests in the Arab region and reminded Europe of the role it must play to make the concept of the international conference succeed. It is not a coincidence that President Mubarak's appeal to the European Community comes when the European conference on security and cooperation is meeting in Vienna. Washington and the European states at this conference will suggest to the Soviet Union the need to discuss human rights. Are there any people whose rights have been more abused, who have endured more extradition and suffering, or whose case needs to be discussed more than the Palestinian people?

USSR's Zhuravlev Favors International Conference

NC041419 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador to Egypt Gennadiy Zhuravlev held a news conference today at the foreign correspondents' club in the Marriott Hotel. The ambassador praised Soviet-Egyptian relations, which, he said, have taken a turn for the better. The Soviet Union and Egypt are seeking to revive their ties in all areas, despite certain financial problems over debts, he said. The ambassador pointed out that an official

Soviet delegation will visit Egypt before the end of this year to discuss these difficulties and work out appropriate solutions. Leaders in both countries are well aware of the importance of eliminating these problems for the sake of better ties, Zhuravlev declared. The Soviet ambassador said the Middle East issue cannot be settled without a solution of the Palestinian problem, the focal point of the Middle East conflict. The Soviet Union, he added, believes a comprehensive solution cannot be achieved in the Middle East unless an international conference is held under UN sponsorship, with the participation of all countries concerned. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council should certainly take a direct part in such a conference, he said. He stressed that a preparatory committee should make arrangements for the meeting and draw up the agenda.

The Soviet ambassador referred to the problems standing in the way of this conference, citing the U.S. and Israeli refusal to recognize the PLO as the lawful representative of the Palestinians. He also noted that some parties are against Soviet participation in the conference. Israel, he said, was laying down several conditions, including the granting of permission to Soviet Jews to emigrate and the restoration of Soviet-Israeli relations. On the subject of the Israeli objections, Zhuravlev said that emigration from the USSR is an internal affair regulated by the country's laws. He also noted that the reason for the severance of Soviet-Israeli ties still stands; namely, the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from the land it occupied in 1967.

Zhuravlev said that the Soviet Union and Egypt are currently making common efforts to turn concept of an international conference into a tangible reality which could lead to practical measures. Asked to comment on U.S. threats of military action against Syria, the Soviet ambassador expressed his country's denunciation of all forms of terrorism and its support for international cooperation to eradicate it. He pointed out that the campaign against Syria is extremely dangerous and provocative and that it could lead to an increase in tension in the Middle East. At this juncture, Zhuravlev condemned state terrorism, saying that it is far worse than terrorism conducted by individuals.

Mubarak Meets Journalists, Discusses Economy

NC041758 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a meeting today that was attended by the chairmen of the boards of directors of press insitutions; chief editors of Egyptian daily and weekly newspapers; a number of journalists; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the Public Information Authority.

According to Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, the session was in line with President Mubarak's desire to place all the facts about our positions on foreign and domestic issues and events before the press and men of letters and opinion.

The president used the meeting to express his interest in freedom of the press and in differing points of view. He noted that every Egyptian official will patiently accept all criticism made in the public interest. At the start of the conference, the president explained the economic situation and the goal of the next 5-year plan. He highlighted ways of facing our difficulties, dealing with our mounting problems, and conducting a thorough reform of public utilities. In addition, the president touched on the accomplishments of the current 5-year plan, including the expansion and improvement of agricultural output and the renovation of factories.

Housing Construction Discussed With GDR Minister

NC041355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1148 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities, has had a meeting with Wolfgang Junker, the visiting GDR minister of construction. Eng 'Abd al-Rahaman Labib said Egypt's housing program calls for the construction of 1 million units during the second 5-year plan, 60 percent of which will be for those with low incomes. Projects involving the manufacture of cement and reinforcing rods have also been prepared. He noted that there are numerous opportunities for bilateral cooperation, including the establishment of new factories to produce cement, iron reinforcing rods, and various kinds of bricks. This is in addition to extending facilities to various housing districts, as the rate of construction in Egypt is increasing by 15 percent a year.

The German official expressed his country's willingness to share its expertise in housing research and in building materials and technology, areas where the GDR has made considerable progress. He also said that the GDR was ready to broaden its cooperation to include the mechanization of construction and to supply suitable equipment for this purpose. In addition, it is prepared to help in the production and development of building materials and in reducing the cost of new homes in Egypt. He noted that the GDR has excelled in this field.

The two countries have agreed to form a high-level committee to follow up the coordination between their ministries and to search for the best way to generate a fruitful form of bilateral cooperation. The two ministers will sign a protocol covering collaboration in housing and construction tomorrow. The GDR minister arrived in Cairo yesterday for a 4-day visit.

Abu Ghazalah Meets Junker

NC042006 Cairo MENA in English 1840 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov. 4 — (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah [deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production] received today visiting East German Minister of Construction Industry Wolfgang Junker. Earlier in the day, Junker had a meeting with Minister of Industry Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab. They explored prospects of cooperation in the field of manufacturing building equipment in Egypt in collaboration with East Germany.

Talks With Uganda Resume; Committee Planned

NC041832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — The talks between Egypt and Uganda, which began yesterday at the Foreign Ministry, resumed today. The Egyptian representatives were led by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, while the Ugandans were headed by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi, who is leading a delegation on a visit to Cairo.

Today's session was devoted to a review of the results of the Ugandan delegation's consultations and meetings in Cairo with the ministers of irrigation, industry, and economy and foreign trade. Dr Ghali said that since Yoweri Museveni's government took power in January 1986, Uganda has seen a new era marked by serious work for national reconstruction and the return of security and stability to the country. He added that Egypt is fully willing to cooperate with Uganda so it may again be the pearl of Africa. The two ministers will sign an agreement tomorrow on the formation of an Egyptian-Ugandan joint committee for coordination in various areas and a communique on the outcome of the trip.

Sudanese Head of State Telephones Mubarak

NC041502 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon, and the two leaders discussed several issues of interest to both countries. Al-Mirghani also conveyed to Mubarak the greetings of the political leaders in brotherly Sudan.

Kuwaiti Envoy Gives Message to Mubarak From Amir

NC042203 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Utayqi, an envoy of Kuwait's Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, arrived here this evening on a 2-day visit to Egypt. In an arrival statement, Al-'Utayqi said he is carrying a message to President Husni Mubarak from the Kuwaiti amir.

Ground Forces Fighting Detailed in Communique

JN041712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,428 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces have continued their heroic activities against the cliques of evil and aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Units from our forward forces in the East Basra III Army Corps sector opened fire on enemy positions in front of them, inflicting more losses on the Khomeyniite rogues. Our units killed nine enemy soldiers, injured a number of enemy soldiers, destroyed one 60-mm mortar, one machine gun position, and one infantry position and damaged one vehicle.

2. In the II Army Corps central sector, our units fired on enemy positions and vehicles killing and injuring a number of personnel. Our units also destroyed one vehicle, two infantry positions, and an observation post.

3. A number of enemy soldiers were killed and wounded and two weapons emplacements were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. An enemy shelter was destroyed and all its occupants were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 November 1986

Saddam Husayn Receives Message From Chirac

JN041238 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1147 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a message from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The message deals with bilateral relations and ways to promote them in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Michel Noir, French minister delegate in the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade and head of the French side to the joint Iraqi-French committee for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, delivered the message when President Saddam Husayn received him here today.

'Ali Meets French Official

JN041300 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Michel Noir, French minister delegate in the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade, here today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the developed relations between the two countries and means of promoting them for the sake of their joint interests. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN051008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — Iraq and France signed joint minutes for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation at the end of the work of the joint Iraqi-French committee's ninth session. The minutes, which were signed for the Iraqi side by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi, and for the French side by Michel Noir, French minister delegate in the Economic Minister's office in charge of foreign trade, organize the relations of joint cooperation in accordance with a plan to be implemented by the two sides next year.

The heads of the two countries' sides expressed the Iraqi and French governments' desire to further promote their developed relations in the economic, trade, scientific, and technical fields. Michel Noir and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad late last night following a visit of several days to Iraq.

Friendship Week Celebrations With Soviets Begin

JN041851 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — The Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society began its celebrations today on the occasion of the week of friendship between the two friendly countries. A large popular celebration was held at the Al-Mustansiriyah University hall in Baghdad. It was attended by 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the Iraqi friendship societies; Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society delegation; a number of heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions; and leaders of Arab federations and organizations.

The deputy chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society delivered a speech in which he expressed on behalf of the society Iraq's pride in the developing relations with the USSR and its desire to continue and develop relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. He said: The historic visit to the USSR by President Saddam Husayn in December 1985 contributed to deepening and strengthening the developing bilateral relations in the service of joint interests.

The deputy chairman reviewed the aggressive roles played by Zionism and imperialism against regional states' interests and independence. He noted the war launched by the aggressive Iranian regime against Iraq is aimed at harming the achievements of the glorious 17-30 July revolution.

Yevgeniy Kalenik also delivered a speech affirming the USSR's pride in the friendly relations with Iraq in the hope of achieving more cooperation between the two countries in all fields. He reiterated the importance of the recent visit to the USSR by President Saddam Husayn in deepening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He added that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war serves imperialist and Zionist plans in the region. These forces want to interfere in regional affairs and exploit regional disputes to achieve aggressive objectives. The celebration also featured Iraqi and Soviet artistic exhibits.

The deputy chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society today met with Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the activities of the friendship societies in the two countries to reinforce spheres of common cooperation in the service of the two friendly peoples.

The chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Frienship Society praised the five principles included in President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers. He also affirmed the USSR considers these principles a positive plan to peacefully end the war and to guarantee the two countries' rights.

Minister Meets With Kalenik

JN051003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, and his delegation here today.

The delegation is currently on a visit to Iraq. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the developed economic, trade, and technical relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them.

QNA: U.S. Peace Proposal Reportedly Rejected

JN041953 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 4 Nov (QNA) — It has been learned from informed Jordanian sources that the Jordanian Government has rejected a U.S. offer to give Jordan $3 billion annually in exchange for Jordan's agreement to enter into peace negotiations with the Zionist entity to achieve a peaceful settlement in the region and to plan the future of the occupied Arab territories. The U.S. proposal also calls for having Jordan join an advanced arms program to enable Jordan to occupy a superior military position in the region.

In its rejection of the U.S. proposal, Jordan affirmed that the PLO and all parties to the conflict must participate in a UN-sponsored international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council. Jordan noted that the most important thing is an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territory and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights without considering the negotiations an objective in itself or a slogan. Jordan also stated that UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which do not approve of the occupation of territory by force and which call for an international conference, constitute a sound basis for achieving security, stability, and just peace.

According to the sources, Jordan insisted that any settlement must be comprehensive — that is, it must include all parties to the conflict — and that the parties forming the crux of the conflict are the ones that must also take part in the peace process.

AL-RA'Y Reports USSR Envoy's News Conference

JN051225 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman, *(Al-Ra'y)* — Soviet Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk has said the Soviet Union issued a strong warning to the United States following threats to launch a military operation against Syria. He described accusations of terrorism leveled at Syria as fabricated. At a news conference in Amman the day before yesterday [3 Nov], the USSR ambassador said: We strongly warned the United States of the consequences of its aggressive policies toward Libya and we have taken the same step with regard to Syria. Zinchuk said the warning is similar to the strong warning issued by the USSR during the U.S. military aggression on Libya in mid-April, affirming that the USSR always avoids creating hotbeds of tension and escalating disturbances. He called on the Arab states to support and back Syria and to extend ample assistance to it following the recent British measure to sever diplomatic relations and the open U.S. threats of possible military operations.

Speaking on Syrian-British relations, Zinchuk said the British measures must be viewed with the understanding that there is someone to gain from it, pointing out Israel as the first beneficiary. He said it is not possible to say whether or not Israel will attack Syria at present.

Answering a question on the effect of the failure of the Iceland summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, Zinchuk said that the main problem at Reykjavik was not solved and that he did not believe there is an agreement on regional issues such as the Middle East problem.

On forming the proposed preparatory committee that would precede the international peace conference, the USSR ambassador said contacts are under way with France, which agrees with the USSR on such a procedure. He said the USSR supports the idea of political coordination with Jordan and is in fact putting this support into practice through the repeated visits by Soviet officials who discussed the preparatory committee and the international conference. There was an almost absolute agreement between the two sides on the committee's work. The ambassador noted that the form or mode of organizing the committee's work has not been clarified yet in its final form because contacts are still confined to bilateral consultations. We have to feel the pulse of various parties in order to form a picture of the procedures.

The USSR ambassador held President Reagan responsible for the failure of the Reykjavik summit when he refused to abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called Star Wars program. He said the two leaders came close to reaching an agreement on limitting nuclear arms, including nuclear missiles and strategic missiles — an agreement which would achieve a 50 percent reduction over the next 5 years and cancel their use in 10 years in exchange for abandoning SDI. The agreement was not signed because of the staunch opposition of the U.S. side. This led to the suspension of the talks, he said.

The ambassador said Mr Gorbachev is prepared to reach an agreement that would realize this aim, provided this agreement is fruitful. He said contacts will continue and the foreign ministers of the two sides will meet Thursday for further negotiations.

Answering a question on the possibility of another summit between the two sides, the ambassador said that the Reykjavik results do not end the talks. The Soviet proposals are still there and the door is not closed to them. There is no alternative to discussions, the ambassador added, noting that the USSR leader is prepared to travel to Washington and sign an agreement. The ambassador denounced the French and British positions which are not encouraging in the matter of the strategic missiles because they are part of the agreement. The two countries, he said do not want to hold negotiations in this regard. Therefore, it is not possible to hold such negotiations in the near future, he added. He pointed out that the Soviet Union's views on the failure of the summit were not objectively discussed by the media.

The USSR ambassador praised Prince Hasan's idea of declaring the Red Sea region as a neutral zone and said: We approve of this idea and support the notion of transforming the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Gulf into a neutral zone. We are prepared to withdraw our naval forces from this region provided the United States takes the same step. However, the U.S. is adamantly opposed to this idea.

Answering a question on the Soviet stand toward the Jordanian development plan for the occupied territory, the ambassador said that there is no official Soviet position on this plan because it is still in the preparation phase and has not entered the implementa-

tion stage. He said: But we support such a step to bolster steadfastness.

Answering a question on the relation between the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan and the Iceland summit, the ambassador said: The simultaneity was a coincidence. The withdrawal was aimed at restoring the internal situation to normal. The beginning of Soviet withdrawal reflects the goodwill of the Soviet Union and its desire to reach a settlement. We are active. We are presenting timely proposals and are looking forward to the withdrawal of all our forces provided external interference in the affairs of this country is stopped. We have no other motive.

The ambassador denied any Soviet-Israeli contacts to restore Soviet ties with Israel.

The ambassador noted that the Soviet leadership has no official information that the PLO accepts the preparatory committee proposal but he said he believed that PLO welcomes the idea.

The ambassador said the Soviet Union encourages intra-Palestinian contacts to solve differences. Referring to the Prague meeting among the Palestinian factions, he said this is part of the Soviet endeavors to restore unity of Arab ranks in general.

Further on News Conference

JN051249 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Excerpts] Amman — The Soviet Union is actively pursuing its proposal to set up a preparatory committee comprising of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to pave the way for convening an international conference on the Middle East despite the failure of the Oct. 11-12 U.S.-Soviet summit in Iceland, Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Aleksander Zinchuk said Monday.

Speaking at a press conference at his residence Monday night, Mr. Zinchuk said Moscow hoped that the stalemate at Reykjavik summit would not reflect negatively on efforts to solve regional conflicts, including the Middle East problem.

The ambassador said the Soviet leadership had already consulted with Arab leaders and other concerned parties over Moscow's proposal for a preparatory committee to convene an international conference. [passage omitted]

The ambassador said the Soviet Union was holding continuous consultations with Jordan on the means to find a just and durable settlement to the Palestinian problem and convene the proposed international conference. He said such consultations were "not only going through the embassy but also through the special Soviet envoys who visited the region recently."

Mr. Zinchuk said the Soviet Union would not be able to attend the Nov. 8-11 conference in Amman on Jordan's 1986-1990 five-year development plan. "We received invitation to the meeting only a few days ago and there was not enough time for the government to take a decision," he said. He said diplomats from the Soviet embassy here would attend the meeting as observers.

Asked whether there were any plans for King Husayn to visit Moscow, Mr. Zinchuk said there was an agreement in principle for the visit but no date had been set.

The ambassador refused to answer questions over Jordan's arms purchases from the Soviet Union.

In reply to questions, Ambassador Zinchuk implied that Moscow was hopeful that the failure of the Soviet Union and the U.S. to reach any arms agreement at the Oct. 11-12 summit at Iceland would not affect superpower accords on settling regional conflicts. [passage omitted]

On the internal PLO situation, Mr. Zinchuk said Moscow believed that all Arab countries should hold efforts to reunify the various factions of the PLO and "should not hinder these efforts." [passage omitted]

AL-DUSTUR Warns of New Aggression in Middle East

JN050927 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "How Similar Is Today to Yesterday"]

[Text] After the statements by White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan threatening military action against Syria, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made similar threats that leave no doubt about U.S. intentions to plot a large-scale multilateral aggression against that fraternal Arab country.

The secretary of state's open pledge to take more measures against Syria in wake of this orchestrated high-pitched anti-Arab campaign in the West signals the beginning of a large-scale hostile operation in which the United States plans to be the instigator, supporter, and financier of policies that vanished with the demise of the old colonial rule.

The events of the past few weeks clearly show that the Middle East arena is being prepared for some kind of military action in which Israel would be given a free hand against Syria, while the major Western powers stand in the background and sometimes come to the forefront, as was the case 30 years ago in Sinai and around the Suez Canal.

What is most grieving is that despite its weakness and limited capabilities, the Arab situation in 1956 was much better than it is today in 1986, which is why the enemies are tempted to sharpen their knives and to pounce on the Arab nation's body, which is already weakened by Arab conflicts, differences, and divisions.

While we strongly warn against not taking seriously the hint from the U.S. officials' successive statements and steps which all show that a military strike is indeed being prepared against Syria, we also warn those who are playing with the Middle East powder keg that the explosion would be horrific and the aggression very costly and that the flames might spread to the interests of these

very players, whose fingers had previously been burned in the conflicts and fires of this disturbed part of the world.

Syrian Free Zone Company Holds Talks in Aqaba

JN021633 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Aqaba, 2 Nov (PETRA) — The Board of Directors of the Syrian-Jordanian industrial free zone company held a meeting in Aqaba today chaired by Dr Hashim al-Dabbas, head of the auditing department and board chairman, to look into ways to attract invstment into the zone and to facilitate work there.

The Syrian members on the board of directors were shown around Aqaba and familiarized with the progress of the work at the port, the Aqaba region authority, and the chemical fertilizer factories.

W. Bank, Gaza Allocations To Reach 580 M Dinars

JN051021 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 19

[By Nabil 'Amr]

[Text] Amman — Meetings have been going on for more than 2 weeks now between officials of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs and the Ministry of Planning in order to put the final touches to the 5-year plan for the occupied West Bank and Gaza. The initial sum of 460 million dinars which was allocated for this plan is now expected to go up to 580 million dinars. Gaza will obtain about 40 per cent of this sum.

The intensive meetings of the two ministries are part of the preparations for the international conference on the development plan, which will be held on 8 November in Amman. This conference will review development projects and consider prospects for Arab and international investment in the development plan for Jordan and the occupied territories.

Sources of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs say that the ministry has completed its contacts with the various sectors in the West Bank and that the occupied territory municipalities have prepared the projects which will be included in the plan. However, projects for Gaza are still under discussion.

King Husayn Chairs Bank Meeting on Investments

JN021643 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — King Husayn chaired a meeting at the Central Bank of Jordan today. Crown Prince Hasan attended the meeting. The meeting was devoted to discussing financial and investment policies in Jordan.

The supply, industry and trade, finance, and planning ministers, the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, and several representatives of private and public economic sectors gave briefings during the meeting on current investment policies and the special approaches in this regard at the current stage of the national economy and the neighboring economies within the framework of Jordan's proposal to discuss the new 5-year plan at an international conference to be held in Amman next week.

King Husayn gave his royal instructions and directives regarding the topics which were discussed. The king stressed the importance of developing intrinsic Jordanian resources in the field of the 5-year plan investments.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Upon arrival at the Central Bank, King Husayn was received by the Central Bank governor and the directors of the bank departments.

Al-Jumayyil Welcomes Jacobsen's Release

NC041305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has expressed satisfaction over the release of David Jacobsen. Visitors have quoted him as saying that this move must be followed by similar steps leading to the release of all foreign hostages.

President al-Jumayyil affirmed that Lebanon will spare no effort to achieve this end. Lebanon has denounced terrorist acts, including kidnappings. Terrorism has never been a Lebanese tradition. On the contrary, Lebanon and its people have been victims of terrorism, which has spread and expanded because of the absence of the state's authority, the obstruction of its role, and the attacks upon it. He added that if terrorism is to be eliminated, the state must be enabled to impose its full sovereignty on its territory.

President al-Jumayyil has sent a telegram to Jacobsen's family congratulating them on his release.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message from Soviet Leaders

NC041215 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha visited President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today. Following the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said that he had conveyed a verbal message from the Soviet leaders to the president on the current situation in the Lebanese arena.

PSP Leader Junblatt Returns From Damascus

NC041858 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Walid Junblatt returned to Beirut this evening after holding a series of meetings in Damascus with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Brigadier General Hikmat al-Shihabi, and Major General 'Ali Duba. Various local developments were discussed at those meetings.

Islamic Group Claims Explosion at Radio Station

NC051114 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Scholar Shaykh Subhi Salih group of the Youths of 'Ali Movement has claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion yesterday in the Al-Sana'i' radio station, which belongs to Nabih Birri [Beirut Domestic Service], and for planting another explosive device in Al-Hamra'. This came in a telephone call to our radio station from an official of the movement.

The group has demanded that the Syrian Government execute Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, whom they claim is responsible for the assassination of Shaykh Subhi Salih, Shaykh Khalil 'Akkawi, and lawyer Nasib al-Khatib.

Paqraduni Proposes Media Campaign for Peace

NC041537 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has sent cables to Prime Minister Rashid Karami, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh, Minister Walid Junblatt, Minister Nabih Birri, and heads of religious sects Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, and Muhammad Abu Shaqra. In his cables Paqraduni places all information media of the Lebanese Forces at their disposal so they may set forth their views and positions. He considers this an open call.

Paqraduni called for meetings to be held among party officials in charge of information media to prepare joint programs for broadcast simultaneously under the auspices of the press and editors' syndicate. These programs would help create an atmosphere conducive to emerging from the state of war into one of peace. This step would be in line with proposals he made last Sunday.

Paqraduni also sent messages to Information Minister Joseph Skaf and the press and editors' syndicates explaining the content of his proposals.

Group Claims 4 Nov Attacks on Syrian Forces

NC041759 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] A spokesman for the martyr Subhi al-Salih unit [Wahdat al-Shahid Subhi al-Salih] has contacted our radio and announced his unit's responsibility for attacks on Syrian forces' positions in Tripoli today. The caller emphasized that his unit will continue its attacks on retaliation for the blood of martyr Subhi al-Salih and the blood of the sons of Tripoli who have fallen at the hands of the Syrian forces during the barbaric and devastating onslaught against the city.

Overnight Fighting Around Burj al-Barajinah

NC050621 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Violent fighting raged around the Burj al-Barajinah camp throughout the night. Heavy artillery and rocket launchers were used in the clashes. Sniper fire directed at the main airport road continues to render it unsafe. Artillery fire in the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah camp extended to areas far from the combat lines yesterday; namely, Hurayk district, Bi'r al-'Abd, Al-Ghubayrah, and Beirut International Airport. A number of people were either killed or wounded and taken to the coastal and American University of Beirut hospitals.

According to Amal sources, 7 people were killed and 58 others were injured. Palestinian sources have reported that 10 Palestinians were killed and 70 others wounded when a children's school inside the camp came under artillery fire. An AFP report said

that 19 people were killed and 83 others were wounded in the fighting.

Amal Threatens To Punish Pro-'Arafat Gunmen

NC041704 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Statement issued by the Fifth Section of the Amal Movement Central Military Bureau on 4 November — place not given]

[Text] Pro-'Arafat gunmen inside the Burj al-Barajinah camp have exacerbated the security situation along all combat lines. Citizens residing in the southern suburb of Beirut were jolted by the fall of 60-mm and 82-mm mortars deep in the residential areas of Bi'r al-'Abd, Harat Hurayk, Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Ruways, and Al-Ghubayrah. More than 40 innocent people were wounded by these mortars. In light of this abrupt escalation by 'Arafat's men, apparently meant to foil attempts to calm the situation and heal the wounds, the Amal Movement promises its relatives in the southern suburb that the pro-'Arafat gunmen will receive appropriate punishment. Amal not only calls for the punishment of the pro-'Arafat assaulters but also knows how to answer them at the right moment, knowing that the Amal Movement has been trying for several days to calm the situation with the help of the Syrian observers and not respond to 'Arafat's acts of aggression.

U.S. 'Stick' Not Useful in 'Subjugating Peoples'

JN041458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, at a time when there is a worldwide conviction that the open collusion against Syria represented by the London Heathrow Airport operation and its repercussions is no more than a deception played up by world imperialism, the United States, following in the steps of the United Kingdom and Israel, has come to the conclusion that Syria is responsible for the airport incident and that it will be punished no matter how strongly it rejects this accusation. Acting on the basis of this strange assumption, U.S. officials continued to make statements threatening to carry out this punishment and various other measures to discipline Syria, as they say, and to force it to abandon its pan-Arab struggle stand, which has no definition in the U.S. political dictionary other than that of terrorism. [passage omitted]

Through our experience with our enemy, whether it is the Zionist enemy or any other, we in Syria have gotten accustomed to beingalways ready to reply to the aggression in whatever form it takes and whether it is carried out in the political, economic, or military field. We also have gotten accustomed to ruling out any good intentions the enemies may have so we will not be deceived or find ourselves in a position in which we will be lacking the capacity to confront the aggression and defeat it.

The United States, which has taken it upon itself to be the Arab nation's adversary ever since it threw its weight on the side of our Zionist enemy, will not find us in a position where we will lack the ability to reply if it really decides to commit aggression to punish us for our steadfastness, our abidance by our principles, and our insistence on proceeding on our course of liberation. The United States will also not make us rush to offer concessions out of fear of the heavy U.S. stick. This stick is no longer of any use in subjugating the peoples, irrespective of the backing it receives in terms of warships and the brandishing of weapons of destruction.

DPRK Denounces UK's 'Hostile Acts'

JN042046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The DRPK has vehemently denounced the United Kingdom's hostile acts toward Syria, expressing its confidence that the Syrian Arab people will foil all imperialist provocations under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. In a message delivered to the Syrian Foreign Ministry, the DPRK Foreign Ministry reiterated the support of the DPRK Government and people for the friendly Syrian Arab people in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the Palestinian Arab people's national rights.

USSR Friendship Society Holds Speech Rally

JN050840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian-USSR Friendship Society held a speech rally to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the 7 April Hall of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Damascus Branch last night. Attending the rally were Dr Wahib Tannus, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-USSR Friendship Society; Daniel Na'mah and Safwan al-Qudsi, members of the Progressive National Front Central Leadership; Aleksandr Dzasokhov, the USSR ambassador in Damascus; Yusuf Faysal, Syrian Communist Party Political Bureau member; Comrade 'Ala' al-Din 'Abidin, secretary of the Ba'th Party's Damascus branch; Dr Tawfiq Hassun, secretary of the Ba'th Party's Damascus University branch; and the comrade members of the Ba'th Party branches in Damascus, Al-Qunaytirah, and Damascus University; members of the executive bureaus of the Syrian-USSR Frendship Society; the heads of the diplomatic missions in Syria; the Soviet community in Syria; and a crowd of citizens.

Comrade Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-USSR Friendship Society, delivered a speech in which he greeted the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was a historic turning point, not only in the destiny of the Soviet peoples, but in the destiny of humanity in general. Comrade Tannus praised the relations of friendship between Syria and the friendly USSR on all levels, which were crowned by the signing of the Cooperation and Friendship treaty.

Comrade Tannus stressed that the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Treaty came in response to the aspirations of our peoples and our parties' struggle. He said that it has also come to serve friendship, peace, progress, and respect for humanity in an age when the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught has become fiercer in a desperate attempt to subjugate the Arab people to U.S. control and to strike at Syria, the revolution and Al-Asad's Syria, the only basic and firm fortress in our region, which is loftily standing in the face of all challenges, pressures, and conspiracies. Comrade Tannus pointed to the British decision and the Thatcher government's hostile stand against Syria. He stressed that this decision was the result of false claims fabricated by the Zionist-imperialist circles. He said that these claims lack evidence and express black rancor against Syria's progressive stand.

Comrade Tannus added: These imperialist forces which accuse Syria practice organized terrorism on an international level. He referred to the Soviet stand toward the British decision and said: We appreciate and respect the friendly USSR's stand toward the false accusations to Syria, which was expressed through the Soviet leaders' message to Comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

USSR Ambassador Dzasokhov delivered a speech in which he said: The Syrian-USSR Friendship Treaty has created a solid basis for the vital relations in the economic, political, cultural, and other fields. The Soviet peoples and progressive humanity believe that Syria has become a symbol of the Arabs' just struggle against the Israeli-U.S. schemes which seek to impose regimes

on the Arabs which are rejected by the Arab peoples. The USSR ambassador praised the firm cooperation between the two friendly countries, Syria and the USSR, and the economic projects which were carried out, thanks to this cooperation, in all fields — cooperation which is based on the principles of equality and the respect of sovereignty.

The USSR ambassador pointed to the new hostile imperialist intrigues, the last of which was the British campaign in cooperation with Washington and Tel Aviv. He stressed that the hero Syrian people will never be intimidated, because they are firmly progressing in accordance with a national course, and highly hoisting the banners of freedom and independence. He said that all the progressive forces support the Syrian people.

The USSR ambassador stressed that the Soviet peoples have always sought peaceful and constructive action in order to speed up social and economic development, and that the USSR has a power which enables it to crush any attempt to encroach on its security. He said that the USSR has received with great satisfaction reports on the resolute support for the peaceful Soviet approach which was announced by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad in his message to the 11th conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He added that the Soviet citizens highly appreciate the Progressive National Front's struggler for peace and solidarity against imperialism.

Concluding his speech, the ambassador affirmed that the Syrian-USSR relations will continue to progress in the interest of the two countries' peoples, world security, and the true peace in the Middle East.

Information Minister Meets Hungarian Delegation

JN050907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh received in his office this evening the Hungarian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee under committee Secretary General Gyula Suto. The Hungarian delegation is currently on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party Regional Command. The Hungarian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

After welcoming the guest delegation, Rajjuh reviewed with its members the dimensions of the new imperialist onslaught led by Washington, London, and Tel Aviv against Syria in an attempt to harm Syria's steadfastness and have it desist from its firm and principled stands. Rajjuh said Syria, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, will remain the Arab bastion of steadfastness and the one that will defend the Arabs' honor and dignity. He said Syria will not be frightened by imperialist machinations and slander. Rajjuh added that the Syrian people will continue to rally around their leadership, supported by the Arab nation and Syria's many friends in the world, and are ready to confront all eventualities. Rajjuh emphasized the importance of the role of the media in exposing the claims of world imperialism which is hostile to the peoples and to world peace.

On his part, Gyula Suto expressed pride for visiting Syria and his admiration of the cultural achievements that have been scored in Syria under the canopy of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership. He reiterated Hungary's support for Syria in its just struggle for liberation. Referring to the imperialist slander campaign against Syria seeking to distort Syria's reputation, Suto said: When one sees the results of terrorism and aggression in the Al-Qunaytirah city, one realizes which parties are the terrorists. At the end of the meeting, the two sides emphasized the importance and need to enhance ties of friendship between countries.

Qaddah Receives Delegation

JN041826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, met with Comrade Gyula Suto, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the People's Republic of Hungary, and his accompanying delegation at noon today. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the [solidarity] committees in the two friendly countries in light of their common objectives. Comrade Qaddah explained to the visiting delegation the dimensions of the imperialist and Zionist onslaught, which seeks to dominate the Arab region, and emphasized the principled stand of Syria under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting the hostile policies of imperialism and Zionism. He referred to the escalation of provocations, such as Britain's severance of diplomatic relations with Syria in an attempt to mar its principled and constant stands and brand it with charges of terrorism.

Comrade Qaddah reiterated Syria's position distinguishing between terrorism as a reprehensible phenomenon and a people's right to use all forms of struggle against the hostile policies of imperialism and Zionist occupation. He also stressed the resolve of the party and people to adhere to their national rights and their political line of rejecting all separate solutions and deals. For his part, Comrade Suto asserted the stand of the People's Republic of Hungary in supporting the Arab cause and praised Syria's constant policies, which, thanks to the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, have come to be seen in Third World countries as a symbol of steadfastness against the schemes hatched by imperialist and Zionist circles to destroy peoples' independence and freedom. He further emphasized that the visit he is making to Syria with his delegation is to show solidarity with Syria in its confrontation of hostile imperialist and Zionist plans.

Khaddam Meets With Jordanian Ambassador

JN042019 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays conferred today with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and ways to reinforce them in all fields.

Shamir Comments on Romanian Trip, Vanunu Affair

TA041237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the trip by Knesset members to Romania is a clear contravention of the law. Referring to the Vanunu affair and Israel's silence on the affair, Yitzhaq Shamir said Israel has its own considerations. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum was talking to the prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] First of all, I have already said that the trip would be a clear contravention of the law passed by the Knesset. The trip would also be futile and even politically harmful.

[Nestelbaum] Sir, do you think legal steps should be taken against the members of the delegation that will leave for Romania?

[Shamir] It is the duty of the attorney general to determine the nature of the legal steps to be adopted.

[Nestelbaum] In your capacity as prime minister, will you recommend to the attorney general that he start legal proceedings against the members of the delegation if they carry out their plans?

[Shamir] As a rule, it is the attorney general who submits his recommendations to the prime minister.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Prime Minister, many people are asking themselves why the Israeli Government has not reacted to the Vanunu affair. What is your answer in your capacity as prime minister?

[Shamir] The government has its own considerations.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Prime Minister, does the Israeli Government plan to divulge what has happened with the man?

[Shamir] The Israeli Government will say whatever it deems right and it will fulfill its obligations toward its citizens.

[Nestelbaum] Israel is being attacked throughout the world in view of the Vanunu affair. As the prime minister, what do you say to those who attack Israel on this issue?

[Shamir] Israel is not being attacked. I cannot discern any attacks against the State of Israel, and I do not feel at all attacked. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Group Withdraws From Trip

TA041844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpts] A group of 50 Israeli Jews, among them MAPAM and communist party members, will fly tomorrow to Romania in order to meet with representatives of the PLO. But a split in the ranks of the Israeli delegation has resulted in the withdrawal of over half the original members. Sabra Chartrand reports:

[Begin recording] The group of Israeli Jews leaving in the morning for Bucharest, Romania, will be less 66 of its original members. A split in the ranks of the activists between those calling themselves the Oriental Front and those who claim no alliance, but include MAPAM and communist party members, resulted in the refusal of the Oriental Front to participate in the journey. The dispute emerged last week when the individuals planning to go to Bucharest to meet PLO representatives divided into two distinct groups. Those making up the Oriental Front, a group comprised of actors, artists, and intellectuals, veered away from the more established activists who belong to Israel's leftist political parties. The Oriental Front members say their purpose is to make clear to the PLO that the image of Israel's Sephardic Jews as anti-Arab is a fallacy. But Yosi Shilo'ah, a member of the Front, charges MAPAM and the communist party with taking over the delegation and says for this reason his group will not participate. [passage omitted]

The Oriental Front claims that Latif Dori, the head of the second group and a member of the MAPAM party, is holding the airline tickets for the delegation and ordered them to reduce their group from 66 to 30. Dori called the Front's charges all lies and said he was not the puppet of any political group. His own party, MAPAM, has disassociated itself from the delegation. Dori insisted that he head the group because he had spent the last 2 months organizing the journey. He called the split a blow to the Israeli left and insisted that the Oriental Front was still welcome to participate so long as they agree to go to Romania as one delegation with Dori as its leader. [end recording]

Group Leaves; Peres Critical

TA050622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has denounced the trip of the leftist delegation to Romania. He said it constitutes a violation of the law and will contribute nothing to the peace process. Mr Peres made these remarks to our correspondent Gabi Zohar. In his opinion, the meeting will not have an adverse effect on Israeli-Romanian relations.

The members of the delegation left for Romania this morning. Another group of members of the Oriental Front for Peace withdrew from the delegation at the last minute. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that attorney Amnon Zikhroni joined the delegation this morning to advise them on the law banning meetings with PLO members.

Peres on Syrian Desire for Strategic Parity

TA041637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Syrians fail to understand that strategic parity is not between armies but between nations, and we will beat the Syrians not only on the battlefield but also in the field of civil accomplishments. This was said by Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres during the inauguration ceremony of a chocolate factory in Vered Hagalil today. Our correspondent Shaya Segal brings an excerpt from Shim'on Peres' remarks:

[Begin Peres recording] I have noticed the Syrians saying that they want to achieve strategic parity with Israel. What they fail to understand is that strategic parity is not between armies but between nations. Syria itself is now beginning to feel the dear price of anarmy that is double its previous size and the price of their foolishness in the field of terrorism. They cannot overcome us, and we will not be beaten by them, neither by Katyushas nor by threats. We will win this time not only on the battlefield, if God forbid we have to fight, but in the fields of industry and agriculture. [end recording]

Peres on Effect of Western Action Against Syria

TA042116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has said the limited steps taken by Western countries against Syria have forced Damascus into understanding not only the power of terrorism, but also the price that must be paid for it. Mr Peres praised British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the United States for their action against Syria, and he expressed regret that European countries have not acted similarly. The foreign minister was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the new campus of the Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Dick Winter brought this excerpt of his remarks.

Weizman: 'Arafat 'Possible Candidate' for Talks

TA041214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman says Israel should be prepared to talk with any Palestinian representatives who renounce terror and recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338 — if need be with Yasir 'Arafat himself. Weizman was speaking this morning to political reporters at his new office in the Foreign Ministry. Reporter Steve Weizman was there:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Weizman] Weizman said he saw his main task over the next 2 years as giving a push to the peace process and building on what Israel has already achieved with Egypt. Central to this, he said, was resolution of the Palestinian problem and the drawing of the Palestinians and Jordan into discussions with Israel and Egypt. Weizman went on to say that subject to certain conditions, Yasir 'Arafat himself could be a possible candidate for talks with Israel.

['Ezer Weizman] Acceptedly, they should agree to 242 and 338 regardless of how much the past is murky and dirty because, with all due respect, even with Egypt when they came to talk there was a state of war between Egypt and us. And, therefore, it's not only who you talk to but what you talk about. Therefore, if we can find leadership — and you immediately will ask me: PLO leadership? And I will say: PLO leadership. If they agree to 242 and 338, cease terrorism, and recognize Israel, they won't be the PLO of today. [end recording]

Ben-Aharon Interviewed on Israeli-Arab Relations

TA050941 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Nov 86 p 4

[Report on interview with Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris; date and place not given]

[Text] Yosi Ben-Aharon, the new director general of the Prime Minister's Office and Yitzhaq Shamir's closest adviser, believes in "wide margins of safety" when it comes to dealing with the Arabs and possible Israeli peace overtures.

While enmity towards Israel is a constant in the Arab world, "with often swiftly changing ups and downs, there is increasing acquiescence in Israel's existence as time passes. But there are trends and pockets of repudiation of Israel, which are fed by inter- Arab rivalries and domestic considerations, and by religious movements," he says.

To highlight the connection in some Arab states between domestic considerations and promotion of anti-Zionist hostility, Ben-Aharon cites a statement last week by the expelled British ambassador to Damascus, who charged that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad used terrorism to keep his regime afloat.

Discussing the state of our relations with Egypt, he points out that the elites which determine things in that country, despite the peace treaty, do not show signs of "psychological acceptance of Israel's existence or right to exist." However, this thinking is not "operative," he adds, as the government remains committed to the "peace strategy," out of a view, perhaps, that peace serves the interests of both countries. Ben-Aharon on Monday met with Egyptian Ambassador Mohammad Basyuni, who said that Egypt supports direct negotiations but that an international "umbrella" was necessary because Jordan remained wedded to the idea as a condition for its entry into the peace process.

Ben-Aharon was born in Palestine to a family from Aden, grew up in King Faruq's Egypt, and joined the Foreign Ministry in 1956. He served as the director of the department for the confrontation states in the Research Division, and abroad as counsellor for Middle East affairs at the embassy in Washington and as (political) deputy consul general in New York. He was Shamir's chief of bureau at the Foreign Ministry during the past two years, where he gained the reputation of something of a commissar for hardline views.

Ben-Aharon defines Israeli control of the territories as a major element in the required wide "margins of safety." He says that his views on the retention of the West Bank and Gaza are determined by the "pragmatic" outlook, anchored in the country's security needs, rather than in "ideology." He agrees that Israel has zechut avot (ancient rights) to the territories — "and Lova (Arye) Eli'av [prominent Israeli left-wing activist and former member of Knesset]also says that the Land of Israel belongs to us" — but asserts that this is not what underlies his approach to the territories and the Palestinian problem.

"I do not subordinate my politics to religious ideology. My faith is essentially pragmatic, as it should be for statesmen. First and foremost comes survival, Israel's security," he says.

"It must be clear to the Arabs that we will be in the West Bank and Gaza forever, that we are there to stay. This recognition by the Arabs, that we will not be rolled back to the 1967 borders, is a guarantee of peace. Their incentive to try (to get us out) will decline. A return to the 1967 border would be a clear signal to the Arabs of our weakness, even as part of a most beautiful peace treaty."

Ben-Aharon is observant, but distances himself from Gush Emunim. He says that for him "settlements are not a goal — they are a means of bolstering the security of Israel. Were I to be persuaded that these settlements are contrary to Israel's defence interests, I would be against them." He suggests that the Shamir government, for economic and coalition reasons, will not press Labour on the settlement issue in the coming two years.

Ben-Aharon says he doesn't "want to rule over one million Arabs; I don't enjoy it. It bothers me. Indeed, I don't believe that there are normal Jews who are not troubled by it. But without it, how will we survive?" In any event, the internal Israeli arguments about territory and concessions are academic, says Ben-Aharon, as the Arabs haven't even come close to proposing a plan that "would meet the conditions of the minimalists in our camp."

Regarding Syria, Ben-Aharon believes that Al-Asad remains wedded to "confrontation with Israel for reasons of domestic, Alawite ascendancy" and does not rule out the possibility of war. He sees Syria's support for an international peace conference on the Middle East as a ploy. "But Syrian policy could change overnight, like everything in the Middle East." The Syrian concept of a possible "deal" is Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, the West Bank and Gaza — and all this without offering peace in return, says Ben-Aharon.

Ben-Aharon, like Shamir, is unhappy with the idea of an international conference, but refuses to shut the door to one completely. "We don't want to lock doors. There is logic to Husayn's argument that he refuses to go to negotiations with us alone. But in the end, if agreement is reached, he will have to conclude it alone."

Ben-Aharon regards Husayn's assertion that he is unwilling to negotiate "without the PLO" as an excuse to avoid joining negotiations altogether. "Husayn is unwilling to join the negotiation process," says Ben-Aharon. "We shouldn't be angry with Husayn, a survivor par excellence, he merely wants to survive."

Ben-Aharon says that Israel must pursue "all avenues to peace," but is not uncomfortable with the idea of maintaining the status quo and the attendant stagnation of the peace process. "The absence of any further peace momentum does not make war inevitable," he says, "since possible peace with Jordan, say, is no guarantee against war with Syria."

Ben-Aharon doesn't like the phrase "living by the sword," its biblical origin notwithstanding, "but in this part of the world, you need wide margins of safety," he says.

Peres Says No Settlement Drive in Territories

TA041729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says there is no truth to the talk on a renewed settlement drive in Judaea and Samaria and noted that this was merely a verbal offensive. Mr Peres told our correspondent Gabi Zohar in Zefat that in his opinion there is no reason to give priority to settlement in Judaea and Samaria, certainly not at the expense of the Negev and the Galilee. He added that the Treasury has already received the outlines of a plan prepared by Shim'on Ravid to help villages and kibbutzim experiencing difficulties. According to Mr Peres there is still a gap of approximately 20 percent between what the kibbutzim want and what the Treasury is willing to give, but in his opinion it will be possible to bridge this gap and to start implementing the plan in the near future.

Chief of Staff Defends Deportation Decision

TA041822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi today told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the deportation of instigators in Judaea and Samaria is a vital tool in the war against terrorism. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports:

[Begin recording] The decision to deport the editor of the *Al-Sha'b* newspaper is a cause of controversy in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Knesset Members [MK's] Sarid from the Citizens Rights Movement and Granot from MAPAM criticized this decision in the meeting with the chief of staff. MK Sarid said that if there are substantial charges against the journalist, Sarid himself demands that he be tried and punished. However, if there are no clear charges against him he should not be deported. MK Granot, in a similar vein, also spoke against the decision, adding that there is a contract out against the life of the *Al-Sha'b* editor in Jordan, and deporting him actually amounts to a death sentence. MK Dan Meridor of the Likud rejected the criticism of the deportation order. He said that the PLO is in a difficult position in all Arab states, and only in Israel can it comfortably maintain an incitement campaign. MK Meridor expects that this deportation order will herald a new, tough policy against PLO incitement in the territories.

Chief of Staff Moshe Levi defended the deportation order. He said it is a vital tool in the war against terrorism that is similar to trials and administrative detentions. The chief of staff emphasized, however, that the editor can still appeal the decision and that the appeal will proceed accordng to the law. Answering a question posed by MK Granot, the chief of staff said that there is still no decision on where Akram Haniyah will be deported to. [end recording] [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

Malian Military Delegation Arrives 1 Nov

LD012243 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] A military delegation from Mali led by Defense Minister General Sekouly arrived this morning in Algiers on a 5-day working visit to Algeria.

On arrival at Houari Boumedienne International Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Brigadier Mustafa Challuf, the general secretary of the Ministry of National Defense, and a number of senior officers of the National People's Army.

Bendjedid Receives Kuwait Envoy, Mali Minister

LD031046 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 3/11/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general audienced yesterday here Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, counsellor and special envoy of the amir of the Kuwaiti State, who transmitted a message from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to the head of state.

On another turn, President Chadli Bendjedid audienced Mr Sekou Ly, defence minister of the Mali Republic who transmitted to him a message from the Malian president Moussa Traore.

LIBYA

Delegate Addresses Malta Solidarity Conference

LD031925 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Valetta, al Harth 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This morning in the Maltese capital "Valetta", the [word indistinct] ordinary meeting of the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and its Central Cause — The Palestine Issue was concluded.

Great Jamahiriyah's delegation addressed the concluding session with a speech asserting that the failed U.S. barbarous aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah and the economic measures adopted by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan against the Libyan Arab people are considered a part of the plot by the U.S. imperialist-Zionist alliance against the Arab nation and what has the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier Britain done against Syria.

Great Jamahiriyah's delegation pointed out that the Arab and Islamic nations are being subjected to a 10th crusade of hatred led by the leaders of world terrorism — the U.S. and its allies. It asserted that the people of Great Jamahiriyah is fully determined to continue its defiance and confrontation of these campaigns and foil them.

Also in the concluding session, speeches were given by delegations from Palestine, Portuguese Solidarity Council, the Syrian Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, General Secretariat of Arab-Italian Friendship Society and the Maltese Labour Party. They all strongly denounced the imperialist-zionist conspiracies being plotted against the Arab nation and in particular against Great Jamahiriyah, Syria, the Palestine Arab people and Lebanon.

The secretary of the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and its Central Issue — Palestine also addressed the meeting calling on the international community and the world's progressive forces to confront all imperialist and Zionist plots and conspiracies against the Arab nation and work seriously to stop the Zionist train of death aimed at the Arab nation's existence and unity.

MOROCCO

Khartoum Embassy Denies News Blackout of Sudan

JN311052 Khartoum SUNA in English 0955 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 31, (SUNA) — The Moroccan Embassy in Khartoum has denied reports that the Moroccan authorities in Rabat have instructed the national T.V. not to broadcast any news about Sudan, and described those reports as "unfounded."

The Moroccan information policy gives high concern to all national issues, the embassy added in a letter to *Sudan News Agency* SUNA.

SUNA had earlier reported from Rabat that the Moroccan authorities instructed Rabat T.V. not to broadcast any news about Sudan, Syria, Libya and Iraq in retaliation to those countries attitudes towards the meeting which was held between King Hassan 2 and the Israeli Premier Shi'mon Peres.

Construction Accord Signed With Mauritania

LD311347 Rabat MAP in English 1156 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Casablanca, Oct 31. (MAP) — Mauritanian Minister of Equipment Col Brahim Alioune Ould N'Diaye left here Thursday afternoon at the end of a week long visit to Morocco.

During his visit, the Mauritanian minister of equipment signed a cooperation accord on road and port construction and the training of Mauritanian staff in these areas. The accord was signed on the Moroccan side by Minister of Equipment, Staff and Vocational Training Mohamed Kabbaj.

N'Diaye also attended the closing session of a training course last Friday in Casablanca. The course was attended by 34 Mauritanian trainees in port exploitation, administration and management as well as in port technical matters.

The Mauritanian minister also visited the port facilities of Casablanca and the trade port being built in Agadir.

N'Diaye also had talks with a number of Moroccan officials including Mohamed Kabbaj and Abderhaman Bouftas, minister of housing, with whom he discussed the aspects of Moroccan-Mauritanian cooperation.

Melilla Leader on 'Unsatisfactory' Talks in Spain

LD031426 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Madrid, Nov 3. (MAP) — Omar Dudduh, leader of the Moroccan community in Melilla, a Spanish enclave on the northern Moroccan coast, Friday termed "unsatisfactory" the talks he had with the delegate of the Spanish Government in this city, saying this latter had used "hegemonist and threatening" words.

Omar Dudduh said this during a meeting with the international press accredited in Madrid.

The leader of the Moslem community, made up of some 30,000 Moroccans according to unofficial estimates, said that the rights of this population are ceaselessly violated at all levels.

Few months ago, Duddah was appointed by the Madrid government adviser to the Spanish Home Ministry. This nomination is explained by Madrid's willingness to cool down recent disputes between the Moslem inhabitants of this enclave and Christians following the implementation early this year of the Spanish law on illegal residents.

SUDAN

UN Envoy Arrives For Talks With Officials

JN051138 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1024 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Khartou, 5 Nov (SUNA) — G. Arthur Brown, acting administrator of the United Nations Development Prorgam and personal envoy of the secretary general of the United Nations, arrived in Khartoum last night for talks with the government on relations between Sudan and the world organization. The main topic of the UN envoy's talks will be the Sudanese measure to expel Winson Brattely, director of the UN Relief Bureau, on charges of engaging in activities that had no connection with his diplomatic and humanitarian work.

FRG Defense Ministry Delegation Arrives 1 Nov

JN021727 Khartoum SUNA in English 1714 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 2 (SUNA) — A delegation from [the] West Germany Defense Ministry arrived here yesterday within the context of cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit the delegation will meet with the defense minister, the People's Armed Forces general commander and chief of staff.

The delegation will also visit the military vocational centre and some other projects in Sudan.

Al-Mahdi Meets Delegation

JN031929 Khartoum SUNA in English 1719 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 3 (SUNA) — Defense Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today met with the visiting Federal Germany's military deputation and reviewed with it cooperation between the two sides.

Al-Mahdi has hailed the cooperation between Sudan and West Germany in the military fields.

The meeting has also discussed the inauguration of a military vocational training centre next Feb. and also the aid West Germany would extend to the Sudan in the military spheres.

It is to be recalled that the West German state minister for defense will visit Sudan next Feb. within the context of the cooperation between the two countries.

Reportage on Visit by FRG State Official

Delivers Message to Al-Mahdi

JN021502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has received a written message from FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl dealing with relations between Sudan and the FRG. The message was delivered by Dr Ernst Albrecht, minister-president of Lower Saxony, when Al-Mahdi received him here today in the presence of His Excellency Ambassador Mirghani Sulayman Khalil, acting foreign ministry under secretary.

Ambassador Khalil explained that Al-Mahdi gave Dr Albrecht a detailed explanation of the democratic situation in Sudan and the steps taken by the government to face problems and overcome the economic predicament. He also explained to him the dimensions of the southern problem and the government's internal and external efforts to solve it. The prime minister reviewed Sudan's foreign policy based on good-neighborliness, cooperation, and noninterference in others' affairs.

The Lower Saxony minister-president, who arrived in Sudan yesterday on a 9-day visit, asserted that he will convey the prime minister's remarks to the FRG Government.

Nur Confers With Official

JN031955 Khartoum SUNA in English 1716 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 3 — (SUNA) — Head of the Federal Germany Lower Saxony State Dr. Ernst Albrecht met here today with Agriculture and Natural Resoruces Minister Dr. 'Umar Nur al-Da'im and reviewed with him cooperation between the two sides in the various atmospheres.

Talks have reviewed avenues of expanding projects implemented by Lower Saxony in the Sudan and ways of funding agriculture projects in Darfur Region, western Sudan, Nur al-Da'im said following the encounter.

The Lower Saxony official arrived here last Saturday on a several day state visit to Sudan during which he is scheduled to meet with officials at the economic sectors and visit Darfur and Port Sudan, eastern Sudan.

State Council Meets Official

JN021711 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — The State Council chairman and members have met with Ernst Albrecht, minister-president of Lower Saxony in the FRG. The meeting discussed the difficulties facing development in the regions, means of cooperation between Sudan and Lower Saxony, and economic aid to the [Sudanese] regions, particularly the Darfur and the Eastern Regions.

It is noteworthy that the Lower Saxony delegation arrived in Sudan yesterday on a 9-day visit during which it will visit the Darfur and Eastern Regions to become acquainted with the projects Lower Saxony is implementing there.

Radio SPLA Reports 'Enemy' Casualties 27 Oct

EA041557 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] SPLA units of (Mazlum) battalion under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Deng Along intercepted an enemy convoy at Gelhak [word indistinct] (?road on) 27th October this year. According to our correspondents in the area, 18 enemy soldiers were killed in the encounter and several others were wounded. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Ambassador to USSR— The USSR has approved the nomination of Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Khayr as ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to the USSR. [Summary] [Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Nov 86 EA]

WESTERN SAHARA

UN Resolution Supported, Morocco Condemned

LD032242 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A statement issued by the Saharan Information Ministry stresses that the United Nations General Assembly resolution ratified last Friday, which calls for the immediate decolonization of Western Sahara and for an end to Moroccan expansion, is significant, especially as it comes after 11 years of illegal occupation of the Saharan territories by the Rabat regime.

The statement adds that the ratification of this resolution by 98 votes in favor and non against expresses the wish of the international community to reject the fait accompli policy imposed by the Moroccan regime in an attempt to foil the efforts of the United Nations by continuing the war. This ratification also reveals the extent of the Rabat regime's isolation. Therefore, the international community again stressed its commitment to the application of the peace plan according to OAU Resolution 104 and UN Resolution 40/50, both of which call for direct negotiations between the two sides to the conflict, the Polisario and Morocco, end the current conflict between them through a cease-fire and for a referendum on self-determination without any administrative or military intimidation.

The statement adds that on the occasion of this victory by the Saharan people in their heroic struggle, the Saharan Government and the Polisario have addressed an urgent appeal to the Rabat government calling on it, according to international justice, to put a final end to its aggressive policies against the SDAR.

The Saharan Ministry of Information has issued a statement on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Moroccan invasion of Western Sahara in which it calls on international public opinion, and on European public opinion in particular, to persuade Morocco to return to the right path.

The statement adds that while the Polisario and the Saharan Government have continuously been calling for peace and expressing their commitment to the international resolutions concerning Western Sahara, the Moroccan monach's reply has been to escalate the military situation and mock the international will.

The statement says the Moroccan monarch is encouraged in his intransigence by the military and financial aid he is receiving from foreign powers outside Africa.

CHAD

Parisian Envoy Cited on Oueddei's Fate

PM050948 Paris LE MONDE in French
4 Nov 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Chad: Former President Goukouni Oueddei 'Seriously Wounded' by Libyan Troops"]

[Text] The conflict in Chad has produced another bloodthirsty episode: According to an announcement in Paris on 1 November by his private secretary, Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Union Government, was "seriously wounded" last Thursday during an incident between his supporters and Libyan troops.

According to Kailan Ahmet, who reported the latest news from the Libyan capital, Mr Goukouni, under house arrest in Tripoli, was wounded when the Libyans tried to take him to an unknown destination on the pretext of a meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Mr Kailan has called on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to clarify what has happened to Mr Goukouni: "We do not know whether he is still alive," he said.

In a telephone call to Radio France international on 17 October Mr Goukouni announced both that he was the Libyans' "prisoner" and that he was ready to hold "unconditional" talks with Chadian head of state Hissene Habre.

In northern Chad and in Libya itself events have evolved rapidly since then, according to sources close to Mr Goukouni, whose reports have been confirmed by well-informed French sources. Libyan troops with air support apparently went into action in the northern regions of Chad against fighters supporting Mr Goukouni. Furthermore arrests have apparently also been made among Chadians living in Libya, first in the cities of the interior — Banghazi, Surt, and Sabha, and then in Tripoli itself.

Chadian Ambassador Allam-mi said in Paris on Sunday that his country is willing "at any time to give its help" to the populations in the North of the country "being slaughtered by the Libyans, even if it means resorting to the use of force, on condition, however, that we have available to us the sophisticated aerial resources that we lack." The Chadian ambassador deplored "the states' silence and cowardliness" in connection with the tragic situation of the Chadian populations of the occupied area of the country, who are, he said, the victims "of an outright genocide."

The populations fleeing from the "Libyan occupation troops," Mr Allam-mi added, have sought refuge in caves in the Ennedi Mountains of Northeast Chad.

However, some of them — approximately a thousand — have succeeded in reaching the government advanced posts, in a state "of total destitution," he said. They therefore urgently need food and blankets.

Asked about what has happened to Goukouni Oueddei, Mr Allam-mi said: "If he is alive and can reach us he will be welcome in Ndjamena. President Hissene Habre is willing to fraternize with him because as far as he is concerned there is no problem of national reconciliation."

'Breakaway' Opposition Factions Planning Summit

NC041945 Paris AFP in English
1934 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Libreville, Nov 4 (AFP) — Breakaway factions from the Chadian opposition Transitional Government of National Union will meet by mid-November in Benin or Nigeria to discuss strategy following the apparent ouster of the union's leader, Goukouni Oueddei, a leading opposition figure said here tuesday.

Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who withdrew his Chadian People's Revolutionary Movement from the National Union in June, told *Agence France-Presse* that the upcoming meeting would attempt to form a united opposition bloc capable of pressing for a "global solution" to the Chad crisis.

Plans for the meeting were being carried out amid confusion about the fate of National Union leader and former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei and about the continuing role of Libya in the Chadian opposition.

Troops loyal to Mr. Goukouni, who was outsted as president in 1982 by current head of state Hissene Habre, were able to take control of northern Chad in 1983 with major Libyan military backing. But Mr. Goukouni reportedly broke with the Libyans last month and was said by close aides last week to have been seriously wounded by Libyan soldiers who arrested him at his home in Tripoli.

Libya has since apparently sided with Achiekh Ibn Oumar, head of the most powerful national union faction, the Revolutionary Democratic Committee. Col. Kamougue said he would be meeting with Mr. Acheikh later this week in Lagos to discuss the planned opposition summit.

Col. Kamougue said that since his withdrawal from the National Union, known by its French abbreviation GUNT, he had travelled throughout west and Central Africa gathering support for his unity effort. He said he met Monday with Gabon's president, Omar Bongo, who has been actively involved in past efforts to resolve Chad's 20-year civil war.

Col. Kamougue said that GUNT had been "shattered" following an unsuccessful military drive into southern Chad in February and that Mr. Goukouni, who before his reported arrest in Libya called for unconditional negotiations with the Ndjamena government, was totally isolated.

But the colonel added that his aim was not a military victory over the Habre government. "War will not resolve the problems in Chad," he said, adding that any attempt by the Ndjamena government to take the reble-held north by force would only result in an air war between Libya and France, which has troops and planes defending the capital.

Col. Kamougue said he favored all-party negotations to resolve the crisis, but reiterated that he did not recognize the Habre

government as legitimate. In the past Mr. Habre has agreed to meet the opposition only on condition that it recognize him as Chad's president.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Presides Over First Meeting of New Cabinet

AB041719 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] For the new members of the Executive Council, yesterday was not a day like other days: they held their first meeting under the chairmanship of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko at Mont Ngaliema. The MPR founding president and president of the Republic congratulated the new and the old members of the Executive Council. He stressed the spirit of nationalism that each of them must demonstrate. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko said that for all state officials, Zaire's interests must come first before any other consideration and the watchword must henceforth be Zaire first. The father of the nation announced a number of diplomatic engagements on his schedule from 8 through 15 November, in and outside Zaire. These engagements include, in particular, the summit of the CEPGL [Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes] in Gbadolite, his official visit to Equatorial Guinea, and the conference of the heads of state of France and Africa scheduled to take place in Lome, Togo. According to the spokesman of the Executive Council, Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for information and press, the council will henceforth meet twice a month on the first and the last Friday of every month under the chairmanship of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. A report will be issued at the end of these meetings.

In the absence of the head of state and chairman of the party, the council meeting will be presided over by Citizen Nsinga Udjuu Ongwankebi (Utube) chairman of the Judicial Council and state commissioner for justice and only a press release will be issued to inform the public of the issues that were scheduled on the agenda. [passage omitted]

Mobutu Clarifies MPR Decisions at 2 Nov Rally

AB031051 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1826 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Nov (AZAP) — During an important mass rally held today at Kinkole, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko provided clarifications on the contents of the state directives and decisions in the political, economic, and social fields announced after the 12th session of the MPR Central Committee.

In the political field, the head of state spoke of the reduction in the number of the Legislative Council members from 310 to 208; he also spoke of the creation of a department within the Executive Council in charge of the rights and liberties of citizens, and of the increasing tribalistic practices which threaten national unity.

The present mode of representation within the Legislative Council is bound to result in an ever growing plethora of people's commissioners from one legislature to the next due to the unbridled growth in Zaire's population which rose between 1981 and 1986, a period of less than 5 years, from 31 to 34 million. Furthermore, the political and economic decentralization initiated in the past few years must enable regional assemblies to deal with local matters affecting the decentralized entities.

Since the 208 people's commissioners who will be chosen in the next legislative elections will only handle major questions affecting the entire national community, they must be very competent and capable of grasping the major problems of international relations. They shall fully assume their role of monitoring the actions of the Executive Council in many fields in compliance with the appropriate provisions of the constitution.

The founding chairman explained why he created the department of the rights and liberties of the citizens, saying that the idea dated back to 1977 in the wake of the first Shaba war, when he said in a speech that he needed the eyes of the people to expose the various malpractices indulged in at various levels of the Zairian society in order to put an end to them.

Then later on, in November 1984, Amnesty International reported cases of extortions and murder committed at Moba in the wake of a rebel incursion in that town. This prompted the head of state to order an inquiry which revealed 3 months later that certain allegations of Amnesty International were founded. "We must be honest. There were, in fact, deplorable cases of score settling at Moba. Some citizens used the Armed Forces to satisfy their hatred against some of their compatriots by associating them with the rebels."

We must put an end to injustice in Zaire, said the father of the nation. The new department is not an intelligence service, he noted. Instead, it is a last recourse for the citizens who, after exausting all the administrative and legal procedures, may feel their rights have been encroached upon. This department will have representatives at the village level, too, so that its services will be accessible to all.

He stressed that the Zairian must feel at ease in his own country, and enjoy his freedom without any hindrance whatsoever. In this regard, he reminded the forces of security and law and order that they must never lose sight of their primary mission, that is to protect citizens. Arrangements will be made for the clear and precise identification of such agents in order to avoid any abuses. The enthusiastic applause by the public showed that the head of state had indeed been inspired in providing citizens with a new mechanism for guaranteeing their rights and liberties.

Concluding the political chapter of his message, the MPR founding chairman referred to the scourge that seems to be emerging from the ruins of the First Republic, and which is adversely affecting national unity, one of the Second Republic's important achievements: tribalism. In this regard the father of the nation deplored the fact that party cadres had not paid heed to his 24 June 1986 warning, and had been engiging in this shameful practice which is contrary to the teachings of the MPR.

The marshal of Zaire gave them 2 months to dismiss their tribal brothers in their cabinets. They are entitled to retain no more than two. In January a parliamentary commission will visit the cabinets and state firms to ensure the proper implementation of

this directive. Cadres found not complying with this directive will be purely and simply dismissed, he announced. "My associates must practice what they preach, just as I do," he stressed. To back these assertions the guide said when he came into power he retained all his predecessor's servants, and has done so up to this day. To succeed Mr Nimy, a Muyombe, he chose a militant from Kasai Oriental region, Citizen Kabongo Mbikay, although some crafty persons had tried to pester the head to change his decision as father of the nation. In the same context he announced the appointment of his present deputy bureau secretary, Tshiunza Mbiye of Kasai Oriental, as deputy governor of the Bank of Zaire.

"It is God who decided that I should be born a Ngwandbi. The sons [words indistinct] chose me as their head. I cannot be a tribal chief," the guide pointed out, stressing the fact that his associates must adopt the same attitude or face punishment.

In the chapter on the decisions and directives concerning the economic, financial, and monetary situation in Zaire, the president of the republic provided an important clarification: the resolutions adopted at the conclusion of the 12th session of the Central Committee are not directed at anyone outside the country. The Central Committee did not judge the IMF. That is not its role.

Having analyzed our situation after 4 years of rigor, austerity, and several forms of deprivation in accordance with the program freely concluded with the IMF, we have realized that the present situation is scandalous and detrimental to a young country like ours. For 4 years, Zaire has sent more to the rich countries than it has received from them.

In addition to that, the promises of an influx of additional capital have not been honored. Kinshasa, which was expecting new investmments, has realized that, on the contrary, it was getting poorer and poorer by exporting its resources to service its external debt. This can not be allowed to continue.

The head of state has specified, to this effect, that Zaire has not broken relations with the IMF. It will continue to pay its debts as usual. It did so again on 30 October, 1986 by paying $15 million out of which $12 million went to the Paris Club and $3 million to the London Club. But by January, it will negotiate again with the IMF for a redefinition of performance criteria in order to obtain new reimbursement rates in conformity with the decision of the Central Committee. Beginning January 1987, Zaire will repay its external debt at the rate of 20 percent of its national budget and 10 percent of its export revenue, the head of state explained.

The interference into the Zaire'a affairs through the so called performance criteria will no longer be tolerated. Henceforth, these criteria will have to correspond to the national economic recovery demands and the social development needs of the people, as well as to the internal commitment of the state: the regular payment of the Zairian diplomatic staff, the normal provision of funds for the running of public services, etc.

As of January 1987, the performance criteria which brought such joy to creditors abroad but increased the misfortune and sacrifices of Zairians at home, will not longer be considered by the Executive Council.

Similarly, Leader Mobutu said that with a minimum of good will, Zaire's partners should be able to provide it with facilities capable of helping it to achieve economic recovery, especially since 95 percent of Zaire's external debts consists of debts owed to states and only 5 percent is commercial debt. Where is the friendship which these people claim they have for Zaire while they seek to [words indistinct] suffocate it with difficult conditions of repayment (almost 50 percent of export revenue) coupled with deceitful promises of the influx of capital which have remained, up to today, imaginary, the president asked himself.

In this regard, he cited the example of six African countries where the application of the IMF austerity measures has caused bloody disturbances which led to a softening of the measures. In Zaire, as the people are disciplined and follow their leader in whom they have full confidence, our partners try to tighten the screw more and more. Undoubtedly, discontent was aroused within the country in an attempt to get my head. It is all over." [no opening quotes as received]

Henceforth, the greater part of the fruits of the policy of austerity will be reserved for the development of the country and its inhabitants.

Concerning the accusation that Zaire has driven its partners into a corner, the guide categorically refuted this, recalling that in September 1983, he had personally visited Western capitals where he explained his country's situation to leaders of these states. They stated on that occasion that they understood him and were going to act accordingly. No concrete measures were taken following these promises. Where are the new funds they promised, he asked himself.

Within the same context, he called for an increase in national production, stressing that henceforth, Zaire would only import products that it did not produce in sufficient quantities. Citizens are therefore called upon to buy the locally made wax prints [textiles]. Similarly, enterprises operating in Zaire should use local raw materials to manufacture their products. The same goes for basic food items, for which efforts should be made to attain self sufficiency within 5 years.

Within the same framework, public officers going on official trips should use the national transport companies such as Air Zaire or the Zairian Shipping Company. Small businesses will be reserved exclusively for nationals. This does not mean that foreigners who are currently engaged in this activity will be harassed, the guide specified.

Concerning commerce, high functionaries and civil servants are excluded, and are not allowed to engage in this activity even through their spouses. The head of state stressed that they might be tempted to use their position to obtain commercial favors to the detriment of their official duties. "one cannot serve two masters at the same time."

This measure does not affect members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, or the Legislative Council, he indicated.

"Leave business to the businessmen." For those who disregard this directive, the guide announced that they will be punished, because regular checks will be carried out.

The banking sector was called upon to review the existing exhorbitant interest rates existing in the country. The same directive was issued to enterprises that give preference to the hiring of expatriates whose excessive salaries generate inflation. [words indistinct]on the contrary, will continue to see to it that unbridled liberalism does not take root in the country. For this is contrary to the interests of the masses. As such, both prices and imported goods will be strictly controlled. Proof will be required that these products cannot be obtained locally.

The success of all these hopeful measures depends on the Zairian people who are the primary beneficiares. Each citizen, therefore, has the duty to see to their strict application so that nothing will be like before, concluded the father of the nation, who then engaged in an interesting debate with the crowd on the outcome of the recent Central Committee session.

This goes to show that the Mobutu-people partnership is a reality which grows in vivacity and richness with the passage of time.

IVORY COAST

Togolese President Eyadema Begins Visit

AB041423 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, arrived in the capital, Yamoussoukro, at 1100 today. The Togolese head of state, who is on his first visit abroad since the recent events in Lome, is accompanied by two of his ministers, Interior Minister Lacle and Moussa Barry Barque, minister of equipment, mines, water resources, and ports and telecommunications. Gen Eyadema was met at the airport by President Houphouet-Boigny himself and a few of his associates.

MALI

Traore Resumes Activities; Receives Draft Charter

AB041659 Paris AFP in French 1807 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bamako, 3 Nov (AFP) — The Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, received on 3 November the draft national charter of orientation and conduct of public life designed to moralize the country's public life, it was learned from an official source in Bamako.

This draft charter, it was further learned from the same source, will be the subject of a national debate before it is finally adopted by the forthcoming extraordinary congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union (UDPM — the sole ruling party) whose general secretary is Gen Moussa Traore.

According to the same source, the national charter would help fight corruption and illicit enrichment in the country, where embezzlement of public funds is already a capital offense.

Upon receiving the draft national charter, President Moussa Traore pleaded in favor of "the redemption of Mali's social life, the reorganization of the national administration, the country's economic and financial recovery, and the increase of production in order to face the hardship Mali is currently experiencing." Gen Moussa Traore did not reveal the contents of the draft charter which was presented to him by Mr Djibril Diallo, the political secretary of UDPM. He added fianlly that the regular payment of civil servants' salaries constituted "a priority" for his administration.

It was recalled that President Traore, who was convalescing following an appendicitis operation on 14 October, officially resumed his activities 3 November.

Ghana Cooperation Meeting Opens in Bamako

AB032012 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the Mali-Ghana Joint Cooperation Commission began this morning at the National Sinking Fund office in Bamako. The opening ceremony of the session was presided over by Minister Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, acting for the minister of foreign affairs, and by Dr Obed Asamoah, Ghana's minister of foreign affairs.

Minister Ag Hamani took the opportunity to reiterate the high esteem in which the Malian people hold the brotherly people of Ghana. Recalling the historical ties that link Mali and Ghana, Mr Ag Hamani stressed that great success must be achieved at this session. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Ag Hamani recording] [passage omitted] In the fields of transportation and telecommunications, commercial, financial, and tourist sector cooperation, in the field of cultural and social cooperation, I am convinced that there are still prospects for making our relations more dynamic, prospects that are founded on a real determination to give a good example of South-South cooperation. Thus, the holding of the eighth session of the joint commission offers us the excellent opportunity of examining together th ways and means that will permit us to attain this goal. I remain convinced that with open, friendly, and constructive dialogue, we will overcome the numerous problems imposed on us at the same time by a hostile natural environment and a particularly unfavorable international economic situation, as I have just mentioned. [end recording]

Replying to Minister Ag Hamani, Dr Asamoah thanked the Malian authorities for the brotherly welcome accorded his delegation. The Ghanaian minister then emphasized the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

TOGO

Eyadema Returns From Ivory Coast Visit

AB042037 Lome Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and president of the Republic, returned to Lome this afternoon from Yamoussoukro where he paid a visit this morning at the invitation of his brother and friend, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The visit of the head of state to Ivory Coast was within the framework of regular exchanges of views between the two states. The presidential plane touched down at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport at 1720. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Minister Says RSA Troops 'Deep Inside' Territory

MB050640 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Angolan Government claims the South African military has moved deep inside its territory. Government Minister Maria Mambo Cafe, quoted by the official ANGOP news agency, says South African troops penetrated up to 300 km inside Angola last week in what could be a prelude to a major incursion. She says the troops reached a position south of Chibia in Huila Province.

The minister has not given the details of the size of the South African force and she has not said whether the soldiers are still in the area. She claims such incursions inside Angola are normal practice by the South African Army when it is seeking excuses to stage a large-scale attack.

The South African Defence Force has not yet responded to the allegation.

50 Rebels Said Killed in 4th, 5th Regions

MB040629 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A total of 50 counterrevolutionaries were annihilated during operations in Angola's 4th and 5th military regions. ANGOP learned from an official military source yesterday that the operations were carried out in [word indistinct] and Huila Provinces. Also as a result of FAPLA actions, 5 UNITA bandits and 25 weapons of various types were captured. The military source also revealed that 80 people who had been forced to live with UNITA murderers had been freed. The Angolan forces also recovered 15 cattle that had been stolen from peasants.

Hungarian Delegation Arrives for Talks 1 Nov

MB020719 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Angola-Hungary joint intergovernment commission will meet on Monday, 3 November to examine the present level of cooperation between the two countries. The Hungarian delegation to the talks arrived in Luanda early this evening and is led by chairman Laszlo Marothy. Marothy and the members of his delegation were received by Comrade Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem Loy, minister of state for production, at the 4th of February International Airport. Before the opening of the talks, the Hungarian official will meet privately with Pedro Van-Dunem Loy, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party. During its stay in Angola, the Hungarian delegation will hold meetings with Afonso van Dunem, minister of external relations; Antonio Henriques da Silva, minister of planning; Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade; and other members of the central state apparatus of Angola.

Talks Begin 3 Nov

MB040712 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Angolan-Hungarian joint commission began meeting in Luanda this morning. Initial talks were preceded by a speech by Angolan Minister of State for Production Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, who (?analyzed) the work of the joint commission in the context of strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, energy, health, culture, and technical assistance.

The Hungarian delegation is led by Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and cochairman of the Angolan-Hungarian joint commission, who has met with Angolan External Relations Minister Afonso van Dunem, Planning Minister Antonio Henriques, and Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Gasper Martins.

[Words indistinct] Angolan Minister of State for Production Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem hosted a dinner in honor of the Hungarian officials, who are expected to stay in Angola until 5 November.

The Hungarian officials are also scheduled to hold meetings with the ministers of agriculture and health, as well as the minister of state for social and economic affairs.

DPRK Delegation Visit Ends With Press Release

MB041702 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] In Luanda yesterday Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from his DPRK counterpart, Kim Il-song. The message was carried by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary for international affairs of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee.

The DPRK official, who headed a WPK delegation, met in Luanda with an MPLA-Labor Party delegation led by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for external relations of the party's Central Committee.

The DPRK delegation, which arrived in Luanda on Thursday, met with Angolan Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem Mbinda and reviewed party relations and their gradual development in the framework of the growing relations between the two parties.

In a press release issued in Luanda this morning, the two sides congratulated each other for the excellent results attained during the visit to Angola by the DPRK delegation. They further stated that such results will contribute toward the development and strengthening of the links of friendship and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the WPK. The press release release adds that the two sides noted with satisfaction the successes attained at state level during the 5-year term of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks the MPLA-Labor Party and the WPK launcehd an appeal to the peoples of southern Africa to heighten their militant vigilance in view of the warmongering maneuvers of imperialism which are now designed to physically eliminate the Frontline State leaders. The DPRK delegation expressed its solidarity and the solidarity of the DPRK people with the struggle of the peoples in the region, particularly the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan side also expressed the desire for an early reunification of the Korean fatherland and the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from southern Korea.

In assessing the present international situation the two sides expressed their profound indignation at the continuing (?destabilization) brought about by the warmongering, (?militarist), and adventurous policy of the most reactionary circles of the Reagan administration and its Western allies. Accordingly they hailed the serious and constructive peace initiatives once again proposed by the USSR in Reykjavik, Iceland, during a meeting with Ronald Reagan, which were aimed at limiting and destroying existing nuclear weapons in order to free humanity from the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

Yesterday, the WPK delegation ended its tour of Angola at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

Savimbi Notes 'Positive' Results of European Trip

MB050629 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, KUP [no date as received] — International opinion is curently favorable and accepts UNITA's struggle, UNITA President Dr Jonas Savimbi said in Jamba yesterday. He was speaking to a crowd of 16,000 people who had gathered to receive him.

During this reception, Dr Jonas Savimbi stated that the results of his diplomatic mission to Europe had been positive. Speaking to thousands of party members and supporters, he added: We must strengthen and perfect the direction and dimension of our strategic objectives within the country, but we must also seek to influence world opinion by all possible means because it is favorable to us.

The reception ceremony included a salvo of cannon shots, presenting the president with a bouquet, and political, military, and cultural demonstrations.

BOTSWANA

Masire Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano

MB041853 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has sent a congratulatory message to the former Mozambican foreign affairs minister, Joaquim Chissano, following his election as president of Mozambique to replace President Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash in South Africa on 19 October. Dr Masire said he wished Mr Chissano the best in carrying out his new responsibility. The president expressed hope that under Mr Chissano's leadership the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Botswana and Mozambique will continue to grow and strengthen. Dr Masire assured Mozambique's new leader of Botswana's continued solidarity and constant friendship.

MOZAMBIQUE

Youths Attack Malawian Embassy, RSA Trade Mission

MB041319 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Malawi Embassy and the South African Trade Mission in Maputo were this morning stoned by a group of youths. These actions occurred after a march of youths organized by the Mozambique Youth Organization passed the area. The march was held in an orderly and peaceful manner.

The group of hundreds of youths, who broke away from the march, did not obey the action taken by the forces of order, who sought to prevent the storming of the Malawi Embassy and the South African Trade Mission. The youths dispersed only after reinforcements arrived for the forces of order at the South African Trade Mission, and the personal intervention of Minister of Security Sergio Vieira. Speaking from the top of a vehicle the minister of security condemned these actions and appealed for vigilance against provocateurs and fifth columnists.

BBC Reports Details

MB041717 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 4 Nov 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been violent demonstrations in the Mozambique capital, Maputo, today. They were directed at property belonging to South Africa and Malawi, and they followed the death of the late president, Samora Machel, in a plane crash on the South African side of the border just 2 weeks ago. A number of black African countries have openly accused South Africa of involvement in the crash and Malawi is being accused of backing MNR rebels in Mozambique. On the demonstration Dan Moiane cabled this report from Maputo:

The demonstration, which was organized by Frelimo's Mozambique Youth Organization, began about 0900 in the monring. About 25,000 youths began marching down one of Maputo's main streets, Eduardo Mondlane Avenue, toward the South African Trade Mission. They stopped outside the mission for some 5 minutes, chanting anti-apartheid slogans. They then marched on down Julius Nyerere Avenue to the Malawian Embassy. At that point a leader of the Mozambican Youth Organization read an open message addressed to President Banda. The message reminded President Banda of the circumstances in which Samora Machel died and also mentioned the alleged role played by Malawi in supporting MNR rebels.

Up to that point the demonstration had been peaceful as planned. However, when Malawian officials refused to come out to receive the message and a few of the officials' faces appeared at the embassy windows the jeering and the booing of the crowd became louder and stones were thrown at the embassy. The stoning continued for about an hour, breaking a number of the embassy's windows. Then several of the youths managed to climb on the roof of the embassy and tore down the Malawian flag which the crowd ripped to shreds and burnt. At the same time another group of several hundred youths managed to break through a security cordon of Mozambican guards and invaded the yard. They forced their way through the main door and climbed to the first floor of the building. They then flung open a big first floor window and began throwing out furniture together with any documents they could lay their hands on. They then raised a large portrait of the late president, shouting long live Samora Machel. They then raised portraits of President Banda and shouted, Banda the puppet, while smashing the pictures.

It was at this time that members of the Mozambican security force on the scene fired three bursts of machine gun fire into the air to try and disperse the crowd, but to no avail. The crowd painted slogans on the embassy wall which said, Banda the assassin, and long live Samora Machel. They then made a bonfire of all the embassy property.

At this point a bigger force of Mozambican police and troops arrived on the scene and the youths dispersed, only to run toward the South African Trade Mission once more. Another force of Mozambican police posted there could not prevent them from smashing windows, buildings and cars. However, the crowd failed to get inside the mission.

A few minutes later Mozambican Security Minister Sergio Vieira arrived at the scene and struggled for half an hour to try and speak to the crowd. Finally, using a megaphone he got them to listen to him. He told them that what they were doing was vandalism and was not revolutionary. Samora Machel, our father, he said, did not teach us to fight like this. If you want to fight you must come and join the Army and fight in the bush against the armed bandits. After this speech the crowd finally dispersed. So far there have been no reports of arrests or of any casualties apart from a few slight injuries from flying stones.

Demonstrators Send Letters

MB041437 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Mozambican youths, students, workers, members of the defense and security forces, and civil servants demonstrated today in Maputo against the death of President Samora Machel on 19 October in South Africa.

In an open letter sent to the life president of Malawi, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the Mozambican youths condemned the support given by the Malawian president to the bandits who destabilize neighboring countries. They also condemned the alliances between the Malawian president and the enemies of southern Africa and of the world. They recalled that during the armed struggle for national liberation, Kamuzu Banda decided to support the enemy of the Mozambican people — Portuguese colonialism — thus contributing to the shedding of innocent blood.

The Mozambican youths affirm that Samora Machel died in a peace mission, a victim of the sinister machinations of the apartheid regime. They said that the Malawian president could never prove that he does not know about these machinations. Today, your excellency, by virtue of your alliance with the enemy of the southern African and world peoples, you are contradicting yourself. History will not forgive you. When you oppose the project for the economic independence of southern African peoples, you must accept the fact that you will be swept away by the strong waves of common sense throughout the world, emphasized the Mozambican youths in their letter to the Malawian President.

The youths reiterate their solidarity with the peaceful Malawian people and reaffirm their total opposition to the war waged against this brotherly people. We are for the noble ideals of our President Samora Machel: peace, justice, equality, and the social prosperity of the Malawian and Mozambican peoples, the peoples of the region, and of the whole world, states the open letter to Kamuzu Banda.

In another open letter sent to South African President Pieter Botha, the Mozambican youths affirm that they have no doubts that President Machel was a victim of the odious apartheid regime. The letter said that it was no accident that the presidential airplane crashed in South African territory, and it was also no accident that the murder of President Samora Machel was preceded by a massive campaign of threats against the Mozambican head of state. But no one can kill a people, no one can kill a revolution, said the open letter of the Mozambican youths to Pieter Botha, leader of the apartheid regime.

Youth Organization Communique

MB041956 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1910 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Communique issued by the Organization of Mozambican Youth on 4 November in Maputo]

[Text] The youth of the Maputo city and Province, with the help of the Organization of Mozambican Youth [OJM] structures in schools, institutes, university, enterprises, and public services, held a great demonstration in Maputo today. The objectives of the demonstration by more than 50,000 youths were:

A. To denounce the involvement of the South African and Malawian Governments in the deaths of Comrade President Samora Machel, 25 other sons of the Mozambican people, and 6 Cuban and Soviet internationalists;

B. To repudiate the threats against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the support given to the armed bandits by the South African Government, and to reject attempts by the apartheid regime to spread to Mozambique and other Frontline States the problems faced by the white racist minority in its struggle agains the South African people;

C. To demonstrate the determination of Mozambican youth to continue the ideas of President Samora Machel, to implement the decisions of the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party, and of the second conference of the Organization of Mozambican Youth;

D. To show our trust in and total and unconditional support for the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and Central Committee and for Comrade President Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

The OJM Central Committee Secretariat hails all students, teachers, workers, children, and other young people who were present at this greatest journey of the struggle and thanks them for its success.

The OJM Central Committee Secretariat thinks that the Mozambican youth showed in an unequivocal, peaceful, orderly, and adult manner its unwavering determination to continue the struggle.

However, the OJM Central Committee Secretariat deplores the incidents that occurred near the Malawi Embassy and the South African Trade Mission. Such incidents do not honor Mozambican youth, do not correspond to the objectives of the demonstration, and are not forms of political and mass struggle of the OJM.

The struggle continues!

[Signed] The OJM Central Committee Secretariat.

Troops Guard SAA Offices

MB041554 Dakar PANA in English 1515 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 4 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Early this afternoon members of the Mozambican defence and security forces began guarding the area in downtown Maputo where the local offices of South African Airways (SAA) are located.

Soldiers, policemen and other security personnel closed off access to the SAA offices.

A spokesman on the spot told AIM reporters that this was "a preventive measure" to avoid any repetition of this morning's scenes, when thousands of angry young demonstrators, protesting at the death of President Samora Machel, attacked the Malawian Embassy and the South African Trade Mission.

Chissano To Be Sworn In as President 6 Nov

MB041819 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] According to a communique from the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau the swearing-in ceremony of the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique will be held next Thursday, 6 November 1986, at 1000 in the Executive Council building in Maputo.

This ceremony is held within the framework of the statutes of the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said the communique.

Chissano Chairs Political Bureau Session

MB050536 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee convened in an ordinary session in Maputo yesterday. This session was chaired by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, who was elected as supreme leader of the Frelimo Party during the Central Committee extraordinary session in Maputo last Monday.

Renamo Sees Growing Signs of Cuban Intervention

MB050540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A Renamo spokesman has claimed that there are growing indications that Cuba is preparing to send combat troops to Mozambique to fight alongside government soldiers against the movement. The spokesman, Mr Artur Janeiro de Fonseca, said in Lisbon that the new Mozambican president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, was more disposed to such a development than the late Prsident Samora Machel. Mr de Fonseca said in a statement distributed in the Portuguese capital that indications had accumulated in the past few days that Cuban troops would soon join the dozens of Cuban military advisers in Mozambique. He did not say what the indications were.

In a separate statement another Renamo spokesman in Europe, Mr Paulo Oliveira, said Mr Machel had been opposed to the idea of a massive intervention of foreign troops in Mozambique, but that Mr Chissano was more receptive to such a move.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims Eight RSA Soldiers Killed in Attack

MB041849 Dakar PANA in English 1747 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Dakar, 4 Nov (PANA) — Eight racist South African soldiers have been killed and 15 others wounded when a South African military base at Elundu, northern Namibia, was attacked on Thursday by combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's armed forces.

A SWAPO war communique issued in Luanda, today, said that the enemy base was severely damaged by mortar and machine gun fire.

SWAPO, the sole authentic representatives of the Namibian people has been waging a 20-year old war of national liberation against an illegal South African occupation of the UN trust territory.

Tear Gas Canisters Fired Outside Newspaper Office

MB041041 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 4, SAPA — Two tear gas canisters were fired outside the *Namibian* newspaper offices in Windhoek last night, the editor, Miss Gwen Lister, said today.

There was no one in the offices at the time of the incident but the fumes were sucked in by the airconditioning system and caused discomfort to staff today.

Miss Lister said residents of a block of flats adjacent to the news office telephoned her at about 10.30 last night saying they had heard the reports of two tear gas containers being fired.

When she arrived at the scene some of the flat dwellers were overcome by the gas and had to leave thier homes.

A canister stamped with a serial number was found in bushes outside the offices and handed to the police who said they would investigate, Miss Lister reported.

Described by another newspaper as left-wing and publishing the views of SWAPO, the *Namibian* has been the repeated target of ball-bearings shot with catapults at the windows, arson and attempted burglary.

"Civilians do not generally have access to tear gas canisters," Miss Lister commented on the latest incident.

Council Formulates Draft Constitution

MB041032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 4, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council has formulated a draft constitution for the territory which has been handed to constituent political parties for their comment, the council chairman, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, said in Windhoek today.

He said in a statement that the draft would be discussed at a plenary session of the 16-member council on November 17 after which a revised draft would be compiled.

The second draft would be made available to the people of SWA/Namibia for discussion and representations.

Mr Justice Hiemstra said there was not yet consensus on the draft constitution among the six political groupings represented in the council.

In terms of the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council Act, the parties have to reach consensus before a measure could be adopted.

An attempt by the SWA/Namibian Transitional Cabinet to introduce an amendment bill on the council was blocked by a court application of the SWA National Party [SWANP] and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, who are both represented in the transitional government.

The purpose of the bill, according to argument before the court last week, was to enable the Constitutional Council to switch to a two-thirds majority decision-making process from January 12 next year, instead of the present consensus mechanism.

The step would enable the council to vote on issues such as the opening to all races of government schools reserved exclusively for white children.

The proposed desegregation of schools has met with strong resistance from the SWA NP, which is the majority party in the second-tier administration for whites with segregated white schools under its control.

Judgement on the court application was reserved.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Calls Maputo Attack 'Hostile Display'

MB041638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1628 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 4, SAPA — The South African Government viewed the attack on its representative's offices in Maputo today "in a serious light," the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria.

In a statement he said his government had made an appeal to the Mozambican Government to ensure the safety of its personnel and its offices in Maputo, and to ensure such an incident did not occur again. He intended to discuss the "implications of this hostile and reprehensible display" with the Mozambican Government.

Mr Botha said about 3,000 youths had marched on the South African representative's office this morning with placards bearing African National Congress slogans. After this the group had moved to the offices of the Malawi representative, where they had smashed windows, forced their way into the building and caused further damage. From there the group — now swelled to about 5,000 people — had retured to the South African offices.

The South African representative, Mr Colin Patterson, who has the title of trade representative, had evacuated the offices because staff's safety was "seriously threatened."

At this stage, Mozambican policemen had arrived but, according to eyewitnesses, had not made an effort to stop the demonstrators.

The demonstrators had not forced their way into the South African offices, but had broken windows and overturned two cars.

At about 14h30, the minister of security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, had arrived at the scene and requested the demonstrators to disperse and go home. They had complied.

P.W. Botha Reaffirms Commitment to Nkomati Accord

MB041326 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1318 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — In congratulating Mozambique's newly elected President Joaquim Chissano today, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said he wished to reconfirm his commitment to the Nkomati non-aggression pact he signed with the late President Samora Machel in March 1984.

In his message, released in Pretoria today, he said "I wish to reaffirm my belief expressed at the signing of the Nkomati accord that states with differing socio-economic and political systems can live together in peace and harmony and work together in the pursuit of common interests, provided they adhere to the principles enunciated in the accord."

Foreign Experts To Be Requested for Crash Panel

MB041330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — The South African Government is to call for the inclusion of international experts in the panel investigating technical aspects of the air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed on October 19, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

In a brief statement in Pretoria he said this decision had been taken "in view of technical and other complexities involved in the investigation into the cause of the air crash."

"To this end, various countries have been approached with a view to obtaining the participation of technically competent persons."

SADF Spokesman Reacts to Angolan Claim on Troops

MB051129 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A Defense Force spokesman says Angola's claim that South African forces have penetrated 300 km into Angola is just another stereotyped attempt by that country to draw attention away from its inability to solve its internal problems.

The spokesman was reacting to news reports from Lisbon quoting the secretary of economic and social affairs of the ruling Marxist party, Mrs Maria Mabo Cafe, saying that South African troops had invaded the country from Sout-West Africa. According to Mrs Cafe, the troops are south of the town of Chibia in the Huila Province.

Analysis Calls Cabinet Reshuffle Far-Reaching

MB041632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town Nov 4 SAPA — In one of the most far reaching restructurings of cabinet and ancillary responsibilities, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today announced the retirement of numerous senior members and the promotion of a phalanx of deputies to assist the remaining members of the cabinet.

Following on the investigation into the rationalisation of ministerial responsiblities, Mr Botha has, as expected, cut his cabinet by allowing various senior members to retire and used the opportunity to promote new talent into ministerial responsibility via deputy ministerships.

At the same time, many of the controversial positions in the previous government have been removed by various stratagems and replaced with a new presentation.

For example, controversial deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, and the highly controversial minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, both disappear form the cabinent scene in order to take up other, less controversial positions.

According to a statement by the president, Mr Louis Nel has been offered a variety of posts but apparently no decision had yet been reached on which of these he has accepted.

Mr le Grange, who has held the position of minister of law and order for the past seven years through a torrid period in the country's history, is now relieved of that position and has been nominated as the government's candidate for speaker of Parliament.

Another controversial aspect which has been dealt with is the responsibility for the SABC. Foreign Affairs is no longer responsible for this highly contentious issue, and instead it has been placed in the hands of one of the most respected mediators in South African politics, former speaker and vice-president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch. Mr Schlebusch is highly regarded as one of the most responsible and respected administrators to emerge during a long National Party [NP] reign, and political observers believe that if anybody can take the national broadcasting system out of the political arena, it would be Mr Schlebusch.

Political observers were quick to point out that in the latest reshuffle, virtually all of the former United Party members who had crossed the floor had now been given major cabinet responsibilities in one form or another.

The latest addition is Mr George Bartlett of Amanzimtoti, and Mr Myburgh Streicher, of De Kuilen, who join Mr Kent Durr, Mr Ron Miller and Mr John Wiley in senior administrative positions.

Replacing Mr Louis le Grange in the law and order portfolio is Mr Adriaan Vlok, who has elicited considerable regard from members of his own party as well as that of the opposition parties for his low-key approach to some of the country's highly controversial problems.

As was expected, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has been given an extra assistant in Mr Kobus Meiring, MP for Paarl, who has for a considerable time been knocking on the door of promotion.

As was expected, a number of other up-and-coming NP backbenchers have finally been given their reward. Mr Johann Greeff, the present speaker of Parliament's proposed promotion to chairman of the President's Council is generally acknowledged as well-deserved. There is at present no indication of the position which the present incumbent, Dr Piet Koornhof, has been offered. Mr Botha's announcement today merely said it is a very senior and important international post.

Perhaps one of the biggest surprises is the omission from promotion of the present provincial administrators. Dr Gene Louw, the adminstrator of the Cape, was widely tipped as a possible member of the cabinet. Another surprise was the omission of Dr Dennis Worrall, ambassador to the Court of St James, who was also expected to be given a position in the restructured cabinet.

NRP Leader Reacts to Cabinet Reshuffle
MB041813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT
4 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA — The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, today welcomed the return to active politics of Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, as a key figure in South Africa's future.

Mr Sutton was commenting on the state president's cabinet reshuffle today and said Mr Schlebusch was the one man who could take over from Mr P.W. Botha as state president.

"I am glad he is back into active politics. He can be a key figure in the future of South Africa. He has both the experience and the standing, and I am not so sure that is not a deliberate move to make provision for the president to stand down," Mr Sutton said.

In respect of his handling of the SABC, Mr Sutton said he knew Mr Schlebusch as a fair man. "He will see to it that the SABC does a good job."

The grouping of several ministries under Mr Danie Steyn, and his newly appointed deputies, was a logical step, and he believed Mr Steyn would be able to streamline the various departments quite well.

"But what I cannot understand is that there are no coloured or Indian appointments. Why not put them in now, and train them so that they can take over whole departments someday. I just can't understand it," Mr Sutton said.

PFP Leader Not Impressed by Cabinet Reshuffle
MB041816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656 GMT
4 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said the state president's new cabinet announced today inspired no more confidence than did the old. Mr P.W. Botha's new cabinet reflected his present standstill mood, Mr Eglin said in commenting on today's cabinet reshuffle. "It is certainly not able to break out of the political logjam created by the old cabinet. Once again Mr Botha missed a golden opportunity of re-vitalising a jaded cabinet with some new blood from outside," he said.

The cabinet was desperately short of members with specialist knowledge in the business field. How much better would it have looked with a number of top businessmen in it, Mr Eglin said.

Bringing back the former vice-state president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, was a "surprising move in which personal loyalties must have played a major part."

The new deputy ministers certainly did not represent a "galaxy of verligte [enlightened] stars." Doubling their number was not justified and would not increase the efficiency of the government, "just the length of the Nationalist gravy train," Mr Eglin said.

Pik Botha, Malan Meet With Namibia Cabinet
MB041845 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1836 GMT
4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — SWA/Namibia's transitional Cabinet expressed its "serious concern" today at the "continued lack of progress" in the quest for independence, according to a joint statement in Pretoria following talks with the South African Government.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, met the territory's administrator general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government's Cabinet at the Union Building today.

According to the statement, issued by Foreign Affairs, the talks were the first meeting of the joint South Africa/SWA/Namibia Cabinet Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence, and were "a continuation of previous meetings at which matters of mutual concern were considered."

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, met the full SWA/Namibian Cabinet on October 15, where the territory's constitutional future was discussed, and this was followed last week by another high-level ministerial meeting from both governments.

According to the statement today "the international political situation as it relates to SWA/Namibia was reviewed in particular.

"The cabinet expressed its serious concern regarding the continued lack of progress in the process leading to the achievement of independence for SWA/Namibia.

"It was agreed that the main reason for the unsatisfactory position was the continued refusal of Angola to address the question of Cuban withdrawal from the country and its failure to put forward realistic proposals in this regard, as well as the various manifestations of partiality towards SWAPO by the United Nations.

"The view was expressed that that organisation (UN) should now actively start to demonstrate its neutrality towards all SWA/Namibian political parties, and Angola was once again urged

to respond constructively to the challenge of contributing to the achievement of peace and stability in the southern African sub-continent."

Both sides had re-stated their conviction that national reconciliation provided the best prospect for advancing the independence process. "To this end the cabinet re-issued its earnest appeal to all SWA/Namibian political parties, including SWAPO which had suffered serious setbacks, to join in the process of nation building."

The talks had taken place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and it was decided further meetings would be held on a regular basis.

9 Top Businessmen Not To Attend Economic Summit

MB041609 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The state president's upcoming economic summit has been dealt a major setback. At least nine top businessmen, including the Anglo-American Corporation chief, Gavin Relley, will not be attending the meeting which is scheduled for this Friday. The president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce [NAFCOC], Sam Motseunyane, and other NAFCOC representatives are boycotting the conference because, in their words: The government has not heeded previous advice from businessmen.

Mr Relley, along with the Premier Group Chief, Tonny Bloem, and the Toyota head, Collin Adcock, were invited to the summit, but they will all be overseas. Those omitted from the invitation list include the chiefs of JCI [Johannesburg Consolidated Investments], Barclays Bank, and the South African Permanent Building Society. Pessimism over the conference is growing with industrial leaders dissatisfied that political issues are not on the agenda.

P.W. Botha Denies Economic Conference Threatened

MB041725 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1718 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — A report in an afternoon newspaper today that Friday's economic conference had suffered a "heavy blow" because a number of leading businessmen would not attend were "ridiculous" and an attempt at "economic sabotage," the state president Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Responding to journalists' questions at the press conference in Pretoria where he announced his new cabinet, he said the report "made me laugh." The facts were there was only place for about 200 people at the venue, and that more would have been accommodated if it were possible. It had been necessary, however to limit the list.

The report of a "heavy blow" was "ridiculous. The fact is that we allowed certain important groups in South Africa to nominate their own representatives to the conference, and they did so ... these people are coming," Mr Botha said.

The point was that there were a number of "very busy businessmen" who had long-standing appointments to be overseas on Friday and they had written to say they regretted they could not attend. "I don't know if this newspaper wants me to publish these letters as well.

"I take the strongest exception to a section of our press who are out to sabotage South Africa at every point. I call it nothing less than economic sabotage ... I do so with contempt," Mr Botha said.

Responding to another question, the state president said he hoped all members of his new cabinet would attend the conference, "except those who have other appointments."

Foreign Affairs Official Named New UN Ambassador

MB041336 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — A top official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Les Manley, has been appointed to succeed Mr Kurt von Schirnding as South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said today.

In a brief statement Mr Botha said the government supported the request by Mr von Schirnding to be allowed to go on retirement in terms of the applicable provisions of the Public Service Act so that he could assume the post of director-general of the SA Foundation.

"Mr von Schirnding will be succeeded as South African ambassador to the United Nations by Mr Albert L. Manley," Mr Botha said. [passage omitted]

ANC Member Convicted of Treason, Arson

MB030952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 3 SAPA — Marion Monica Sparg today pleaded guilty to, and was found guilty of treason and arson by the Rand supreme court.

Sparg, 28, admitted planting limpet mines at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, Cambridge police station, East London, and Hillbrow police station.

Sparg said she was a member of Umkontho We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and had planted the mines and planned the petrol-bombing of three Progressive Federal Party offices in Johannesburg, as a member of the African National Congress. The former journalist said she joined the ANC after becoming a member of a Marxist reading group with Mr Arnold Geyer and Mr Damian de Lange, also journalists.

Consumer Boycott Resumes in Port Elizabeth
MB031733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth Nov 3 SAPA — The Consumer Boycott Committee [CBC] has called on both the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce and the Midlands Chamber of Commerce to use their influence to get the government to meet the short-term demands leading to consumer boycotts and to dismantle apartheid. The consumer boycott which was suspended on September 12, was resumed today with groups of youths monitoring it in the townships.

In a statement today, Mr Michael Xhego, acting spokesman for the CBC, said consumer boycotts were implemented as the last non-violence weapon against apartheid. "Consumer boycotts are not an anti-white action but a signal to the white voters serving to remind them about the hardships they are causing to our people by voting for the Nationalist government term after term. We are fully aware that some of our demands are beyond the control of ordinary white businessmen in Port Elizabeth and this is an unfortunate situation," said Mr Xhego.

He added that together "we have the responsibility to challenge apartheid and all its evils and ills that are at present prevailing in our country and causing it to become a polecat in the world. Apartheid is to blame for all that," he said.

Mr Xhego said the CBC was committed to finding a peaceful solution in this country, but as long as the Nationalist government was stubborn anti-apartheid protests like consumer boycotts were here to stay. "The time has come for the white voters to realise their mistakes because it is them who keep on defying even their own liberal leaders who talk about change," said Mr Xhego. "There is for instance the Port Elizabeth beach issue spearheaded by Ivan Krige. The white voters wanted a referendum whether to allow Africans to use the same beach as whites. Does such an issue need a referendum or where are the other Kriges of Port Elizabeth?" he said.

Mr Xhego said the consumer boycott which re-started today was based on the same short and long term demands put up previously. The short term demands were:

— The release of Mkhuseli Jack and other state of emergency detainees;

— Lifting of the state of emergency;

— The removal of the razor-wire sealing off New Brighton from other townships;

— Rebuilding damaged schools to overcome overcrowding and afternoon-session at existing schools; and

— The scrapping of the semi-dompass (identity cards) issued by Ibhayi Town Council and the SA Police to residents of New Brighton.

The long-term demands were:

— Release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners;

— Unbanning the African National Congress and other political organisations;

— Allowing the unconditional return of exiles; and

— Ending apartheid.

"We call upon both the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce and the Midlands Chamber of Commerce to play a more meaningful role as before and to use their influence on the government to meet at least the short term demands which would lead to meaningful negotiations. These negotiations cannot be held under the present state of affairs," he said.

Mr Xhego said to avoid confusion the CBC head would communicate with the community only through the street structures established in the townships and would use no pamphlets. He said the East Cape African Chamber of Commerce had drawn up a price list which would be displayed at all shops and be distributed to residents to avoid exploitation of residents by traders and had also agreed to give a five per cent discount to old-age pensioners on any item they bought provided they produced their identity cards.

Information Bureau Releases 5 Nov Unrest Report
MB050820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0816 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 5 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

In two separate incidents in Katlehong (Germiston) groups of black persons burned a delivery vehicle and damaged furniture on another delivery vehicle. Extensive damage was caused. No arrests were made. Black persons threw stones at a security force patrol in Soweto (Port Elizabeth) yesterday, slightly injuring one of the security force members. One man was arrested.

The remainder of the incidents reported as unrest-related consisted of stone throwing at PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses causing extensive damage.

These incidents stemmed from the recent tariff increases announced by the PUTCO bus company. No arrests were made.

WEEKLY MAIL 31 Oct-6 Nov 'Apartheid Barometer'
MB010516 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 31 Oct-6 Nov 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Emergency Detentions**

Today is the 142nd day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the number and names of all those detained under the Emergency

regulations. According to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC), about 22,000 people have been detained since the Emergency was declared.

Western Cape Detentions

According to the Repression Monitoring Group, a total of 54 people had been detained this year under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act (ISA). On October 26, 14 were still being held. This does not include detentions under the Emergency regulations or the other sections of the ISA.

Of the 40 Section 29 detainees released, 14 were released without charge, 19 were awaiting trial, six were charged and acquitted and one had been convicted. [passage omitted]

Detention Deaths

Lingisele Bako, 18, an awaiting trial prisoner facing charges in connection with the death of a black policeman allegedly killed by Port Elizabeth "comrades" was found dead in his cell in Louis le Grange Square in Port Elizabeth on Sunday morning. According to police, a post mortem indicated he died of "internal injuries." He had been arrested on October 16, appeared in court on October 20 and was then placed in a cell pending further investigation. He died in Livingstone Hospital.

Four days earlier Xoluso Johannes Jacobs, a 20 year old Emergency detainee who had been held in prison for 133 days, was found dead in his Uppington Prison cell.

According to the DPSC, a total of at least 81 people have died while being held in detention or police custody for their political activities. A DPSC spokesman added, however, that a further eight names of people who had died in detention since the last Emergency had still to be added to their lists. This includes the death of UDF [United Democratic Front] Northern Transvaal President Peter Nchabaleng. This would bring the total number of detention-related deaths since 1963 to at least 89.

Others who have died this year include Joel Phosoko (Pretoria), Makompo Kutumela (Lebowa), Eric Ngomane (Eastern Transvaal), Johannes Mashego (OFS), "Ace" Selika (Western Cape) and Mbuyisela Songelwa (Eastern Cape).

These figures do not include those political prisoners who died while serving their sentences.

Guerrilla Attacks

According to figures compiled by Wits University academic Dr Tom Lodge, published in the International Affairs Bulletin, between January and June this year the African National Congress's military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], had attacked the following targets:

Police and police facilities (50); community councillors, politicians and others (9); landmine explosions (11); limpet mine attacks on economic infrastructure (26); limpet mine attacks on railway installations (3); limpet mine or bomb and gunfire attacks in or near hotels and restaurants, recreational facilities and commercial facilities in or out of business hours (14); others/unspecified (5).

The figures showed 118 Umkhonto attacks between January and June this year, compared with 88 for the same period last year. Attacks against the Security forces and police facilities and direct clashes between police and Umkhonto units had shown an increase of 100 percent compared with the first six months of last year.

Brain Drain

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Service, of the 9,743 people who emigrated in the first eight months of 1986, 1,614 fell into professional, technical and allied categories, 2,352 fell into other categories and 5,777 were wives and dependents of these people.

Those emigrating included the following professionals: 69 doctors (45 in the same period last year); 201 accountants (85); 195 educationists (89) and 328 engineers (311).

Tourism Decline

In the first eight months of this year, a total of 402,453 people visited South Africa — 74,475 fewer than in the same period last year.

Censorship

According to the 1985/86 annual report of the Department of Home Affairs of the 1,278 books and publications submitted to the Publications Control board for banning, 35 were submitted by the public, 635 by the police, 376 from customs officials, 64 from publishers and 168 from the publications directorate. A total of 622 publications were considered prejudicial to state security and nine were considered to be pornographic. The figure of 622 does not include publications by banned organisations which are automatically banned.

Prisoner of Conscience

Jabu Mtshali, 23, executive member of the National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA) and the Alexandra Youth Congress (AYCO), was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12 and is still being held.

Mtshali first became politically active during the 1980 school boycotts, when he was a high school student in Soweto. After matriculating, he became a student at the Soweto Teachers Training College and in 1984 played a central role in establishing the Azanian Students Organization (AZASO) branch there. The following year he joined NEUSA and was later elected Southern Transvaal general secretary. As a result of his organisational activities, he came into conflict with the education authorities and was forced to leave the college. He then moved to Alexandra and was elected to the Ayco executive.

He was detained under the Emergency regulations on July 21 last year and was held in solitary confinement for five months.

As a result of this experience he was admitted to a psychiatric ward suffering from depression.

He was detained while appearing in court on charges of public violence.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Let My Country Go! (SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda, Angola); *SWAPO Information Bulletin May 1986* (SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda, Angola); *My Spirit Is Not Banned* (Zimbabwe Publishing House, Harare); *Militant*, Issue 814, 12 September 1986 (Militant Publications London); [passage omitted] *Marxism Today* Vol 31 No 8 August 1986 (Communist Party, London). [passage omitted]

Unbanned

Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution Part 1 Book 2 (Hal Draper); *Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution* Volume II; [passage omitted] *Russia in Revolution* (J.f. Aylett).

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

2 Nov

MB020453 [Editorial Report]

STAR Column Defends Press

Commenting on Allan Boesak's call for the English-language press to "challenge the government more and risk being closed down" in his "Undercurrents Affairs" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 1 November, Harvey Tyson writes that this could be "a tempting proposal" for "those of us who abhor apartheid." However, "any legally operating local or foreign newspaper that openly defies the law (as opposed to circumventing regulations) steps on to a vicious circle." "If you defy one law that is bad what about others? Where do you stop?" While it is true that many "regulations themselves damage the rule of law and the state of emergency specifically suspends the rule of law," "to defy statutory law is to embrace revolution. And chaos." The answer for the press in South Africa is not to defy the law "but to circumvent bad law and to test bad law to its limits," as was done when the *Cape Times* published an interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo. While the press does suffer from "its imperfections, its restrictions, its weaknesses, I believe the commercial press, or parts of it, are combating censorship better than the public knows. And doing a better job of keeping the country informed than anyone else does."

WEEKLY MAIL Previews Business Summit

Writing on the upcoming government-business summit on page 13 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 31 October-6 November, Patrick Laurence says that this meeting may prove "less cosy" than the Carlton and Good Hope conferences, "provided, of course, businessmen, or a significant number of them, match their high-sounding calls for accelerated reform with a concerted demand for action." However, "businessmen may not have the stomach for a political fight with the pugnacious Botha" and many business leaders have not been invited "possibly because of their suspected truculence." The meeting "is likely to see a major bid by government and its sympathisers, to co-opt business leaders in the fight against 'foreign intervention' " and "it's a fair bet that a new long-term economic strategy will have sanctions-busting as one of its key objectives, through, it is believed, a more tightly controlled economy." Businessmen "will be wooed as key partners in the evolving siege economy against the alien onslaught. Theoretically businessmen can drive a hard bargain by insisting on fundamental changes," but "whether they have the will and cohesion to try and succeed even partially is a moot point." To the extent that they are coopted by the government, "black workers will see business and government more than ever as 'two sides of the same bloody coin.' "

3 Nov

MB030758 [Editorial Report]

THE SUNDAY STAR on Economic Conference

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 2 November comments on State President P.W. Botha's impending economic conference with the business community saying "on two distinct counts — the remaining credibility of his reform programme, and the credibility of big business itself — Friday's encounter could well be a watershed." Although privatization of parastatal corporations and long term economic strategy are on the agenda, the paper says that "when politics come up, it is vital that business leaders should not be manipulated or 'set up' — as one has eloquently put it — into a cosy, vague endorsement of Government policies." "Business must again underscore the dependence of economic growth on political progress. It must seek to give the stalled machinery of change the kick-start it needs."

ANC, U.S. Contact

"The United States has long shunned any formal contact with the ANC, citing its longstanding ties to the banned South African Communist Party," says Mark Uhling on the same page. Uhling says that American experts argue that the U.S. delay in understanding the ANC's importance has "already done serious damage to American relations with a group that promises to play a key role in any future black South African regime." "The debate within the US over contacts with the ANC seems likely to intensify as the confrontation inside South Africa grows. But, a fundamental issue is whether the American approach is even welcomed by the ANC. Many black activists in South Africa will no longer meet US diplomats, and their attitude is mirrored by younger ANC members who express blatant contempt for President Reagan's policy in the region."

Church Versus State

"Contrary to official propaganda, the struggle between Church and State over apartheid is as old as the policy itself," says Andrew Beattie on page 15. "The main argument in denominations other than the Afrikaans Church has not been over the question of opposition, but rather how that opposition can be made effective." Beattie says that in recent weeks the SABC television has presented numerous programs which have been

criticized as a " 'misrepresentation' of liberation theology and an attempt to smear Church leaders by implication." President Botha has warned that he will take action " 'without fear or favour' " against clerics who wish to "hand South Africa to Moscow."

Disunity on Far Right

David Breier writes on pages 1 and 2 of the "Review" section of the paper that the National Party [NP or Nats] is "having a field day" exploiting the current confrontation between the Conservative Party (CP) and the Reformed National Party (HNP). "The last thing the Nats want is for the CP and the HNP to merge and pool their strength. The Nats also don't want the HNP to wither away and its support to flow to the CP." Breier believes that this confrontation could persuade President P.W. Botha to call a general election in April since he might think it wise to "catch the far Right in a weak moment when they are too busy fighting each other to fight the Nats effectively." The HNP for its part wants from the CP a "sort of 'mea culpa' — an admission of guilt. A confession that, while Dr Treunicht [leader of the CP] and others enjoyed the fleshpots in the NP all those years, the HNP in the wilderness was right all the time." CP strategists say they knew the HNP would reject a unification meeting, "but their aim is to draw in all but the most hardcore HNP supporters to the CP. For in fact, no new party will be launched and there will probably be no new name. It will still be the CP." The CP hopes that by dropping the HNP it will gain English speaking votes and the votes of "disenchanted Nats who are moving to the Right, but regard the HNP as mavericks." "It all boils down to hard-power politics. And, despite the HNP's hurt feelings, there is no room for sentiment in this game."

'Local Option' Concept Racist

On page 3 in the "Sullivan on Sunday" column Peter Sullivan comments on the consequences of scrapping the Group Areas Act (GAA). "There is an oversupply of 'white' housing at the moment and a horrendous undersupply of 'black' housing. Scrapping the GAA would be the best thing that could happen to the property market. As for those who believe there should be 'local option' on this, that suburbs should decide for themselves whether to allow blacks to buy houses there, the concept is so racist as to give shudders to anyone not brought up in our perverted society." Sullivan says, "apartheid is absurd, and if we are going to do away with it we should not try to pander to racist ideas which have been served up as sense for nearly 40 years."

SUNDAY TIMES on Government, Business Conference

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 2 November says that "harmonious co-ordination of strategies between business and government to deal with pressing issues" is a "desirable goal." But, "in the search for harmony, it is business that is especially vulnerable to seduction. If there is an impression that it has somehow been co-opted into supine compliance with an unsatisfactory status quo, it will pay dearly in loss of credibility." Business leaders should exact a "clear statement on Mr Botha's political and constitutional intentions." "It does, indeed, take two to tango — but few dances are perfected without one party stepping hard on the other's toes."

SUNDAY TIMES on GM Worker Strike

A second editorial on the same page comments on the GM worker strike saying: "Three thousand workers — black and white — downed tools in the country's first union response to the reality of disinvestment, as opposed to the exhilirating posturing associated with its mere threat." *Sunday Times* says it is "disingenuous for unionists to now deny the GM strike is in opposition to sanctions. The stoppage is about job security and transitional arrangements which are the consequences of sanctions the unions have demanded either openly or endorsed by silence."

RSA Not 'Just Another African Country'

Former *Die Vaderland* editor, Harald Pakendorf, comments on the same page in his "Another Voice" column on the U.S. report which warns that South Africa may become "just another African country." He says it is a "racist comment, pure and simple, and as such should anger everbody in this country and indeed on the whole continent because it is a slur on all of us. Everybody has been dismissed as part of that awful phenomenon — 'just another African country.' " Pakendorf believes that the message of that "slur" to those who hold power today is: "We should rule as we would wish to be ruled, in a manner which will not let the world turn its back on us." He points out that the whites would not accept lack of freedom of movement, of political expression, of equal economic and educational opportunity, and a decisive say in the government. "In understanding this, we will understand the reason for the present black discontent. And deal with it from that perspective. Or else become what was implied by 'just another African country.' "

Apartheid Like 'Huge Onion'

On page 29 John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, says "apartheid is on the way out — not because the Government wishes it so, but because it has become unenforceable." He attributes the repeal of the pass laws to the fact that they became impossible to enforce. Now the government has "dug in its defences behind the Group Areas Act." Kane-Berman suspects the government is "preparing the ground for a retreat from the Group Areas Act, but trying to pretend otherwise to some of its supporters." He believes that once this act has been repealed the desegregation of schools will move up the change agenda — "not because the Government wants it to be there, but because segregated education is more difficult to enforce if living areas become racially mixed. Apartheid, in other words, is like a huge onion. Each time you peel off a layer you expose the one underneath it." He also says one eventually gets to the core, "the Population Registration Act," and the "only permanent way to protect the core is not to peel anything off."

New Faces Needed for Reform

On the same page, chief spokesman on finance for the Progressive Federal Party, Harry Schwarz, asks: "Can those who created apartheid be perceived as its dismantlers?" He believes not, and says South Africa needs "new reform faces." He says the NP speaks of sharing power, and "that concept means that eventually there must be some degree of sacrifice in regard to the exercise of power if there is to be any prospect of finding a solution to South Africa's problems." "The white community is frustrated by a lack of direction and a failure to perceive whether there are any acceptable long-term solutions. Electoral victories in the white community mean little if they are merely a reshuffling of old cards in the same pack. Perceptions and credibility are

important," he says. "So how about some new faces so that a new game may be started in which there is a chance of success?"

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Reports 'Rogue Beacon' Downed Machel Plane

MB041404 Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 85 p 1 and 7

[Report: "Samora Machel's Last Flight: Fake Racist Beacon Downed Plane"]

[Excerpt] New strong theories on how the South Africans may have brought down President Samora Machel's aircraft last week are beginning to emerge and none of them support suggestions that the Tupolev 134 twin-engined jet was actually shot down. Aviation experts basing their theories on their knowledge of such sophisticated aircraft as the Mozambican presidential aircraft and the fact that the pilots had flown the route several times before have concluded that the pilots were lured from their destination by a powerful portable beacon placed on the South African side of the border.

An analysis of the flight, 52 minutes of which was over Zimbabwean territory, has shown that it was a perfectly normal one.

A correspondent of *The Herald* who obtained details of the flight has written the presidential flight, having apparently been cleared by the Zambian controllers to fly direct from Mbala to overhead Lusaka at 37,000 feet, crossed into Zimbabwe at 1953 local time. As the pilot did so over the border reporting point just south of Chirundu named Gadba, Zimbabwean controllers asked him to reduce altitude to 35,000 feet and report again next over Fyde, which he did.

His next normal reporting point was Masvingo and finally Kurla, the reporting point at the aerial border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The aircraft continued on a south-bound track to the Limpopo reporting point over the Mozambican town of Lionde. From here the flight had a mere 82 nautical miles to go, no more than 10 minutes, at drastically reduced power in a descent into Maputo. Survivors of the crash have said that the pilot had told them to fasten their seat belts ready for landing. This is perfectly normal as the aircraft was approaching Maputo.

But the last 82 nautical miles was never completed. Instead of the aircraft making a 40 degree turn to the right to a heading of 215 degrees, the pilot appears to have made an almost 80 degrees right turn towards Komatipoort.

The South Africans have suggested that the pilot might have turned to home into the Nelspruit beacon in South Africa whch also transmits the same morse code as the Maputo beacon (MA). But the suggestion is shot down by the explanation that Maputo beacon transmits on 310 kHz and Nelspruit on 350 kHz. However, the aircraft crew went into the normal approach-to-land exercise, descending to the minimum levels of 3,000 ft and then 1,500 ft when the aircraft crashed into the 2,000 feet hills.

The aviation experts have explained that the aircraft should have at least four beacon receivers and radio compasses, two each for the pilot and the co-pilot. But there would be only the magnetic compass. If the weather was as bad as the South Africans say it was, the compass might be useless as it is susceptible to lightning and electrical storms. In this case the pilot would be entirely reliant on his VHF beacon receivers (the VOR). The South Africans, by placing a portable VOR on their side of the border, more powerful than Maputo's would easily lure the aircraft off its course. Since the compass would be unreliable the pilots would do what every pilot is taught in basic training — "believe your instruments".

"Everything that the pilot appears to have done from the little information of the crash that we have, was perfectly normal for a flight into Maputo," one Air Zimbabwe pilot told *The Herald* yesterday: "Only it was done in the wrong place, which suggests that his approach was into a rogue beacon." [passage omitted]

Mugabe Congratulates Chissano on Election

MB042110 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The first secretary and president of the ruling party, ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has congratulated the newly elected Mozambican leader, Comrade Joaquim Chissano. In his message today, Comrade Mugabe said that by electing Comrade Chissano, the Political Bureau and Central Committee of Frelimo had demonstrated [word indistinct] the confidence in [words indistinct] and also the political purity and unity of the Mozambican leadership at a time of great loss and potential crisis due to the death of Comrade Samora Machel. Comrade Mugabe said the people of Zimbabwe are confident that Frelimo, the government, and people of Mozambique will persevere in the struggle to advance the revolution and defend national independence and sovereignty. On behalf of the People's Committee of the ZANU-PF and the party as a whole, the Government and the people of Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe reaffirmed Zimbabwe's total solidarity with Mozambique. He also assured Comrade Chissano of Zimbabwe's total commitment to the common struggle against imperialism [words indistinct] and South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization.

Iraqi Party Delegation Arrives for 5-Day Visit

MB050746 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A 5-member delegation of the ruling Iraqi Ba'th Party arrived in Harare yesterday for a 5-day visit to Zimbabwe at the invitation of the ZANU-PF. The head of the delegation, Mr Muhammad Hamza al-Zubaydi, who is a member of the national leadership of the Ba'th party, says the visit will serve to strengthen the relationship between the two ruling parties. He said both parties have gone through difficult times during colonialism and it is in the revolutionary interest that the parties meet often to exchange views and further strengthen the interests of peace in the world.